



FARM BUREAU EDITION



THE FARM BUREAU IS THE BIGGEST ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

DIXIE STOCK FARM

The Home of Aberdeen-Angus
Cattle, Big Type Poland
China Hogs, Shropshire,
Horned and South-
down Sheep

"Bred in Old Kentucky"

Probably one of the largest and one of the most progressive and successful stock farms in Garrard county, is the Dixie Stock Farms, owned and managed by Messrs. Sanders Brothers and John M. Amon. Twelve years ago, or rather in the year 1910, this company was organized and made its initial start by purchasing a herd of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle from the famous herd of S. E. Lantz of Chicago, Ill., and from this herd they have been very wisely breeding out the inferior traits, and in the process of time have developed a herd of cattle which are now the best in the country. The herd is now well established in the state of Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

They are one of the best breeding herds, they have never taken the title of "Best in the country" for the size of the cattle, but in 1921, the celebrated champion Senior bull calf at the Lexington Blue Grass Fair and the State Fairs at Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and Atlanta.

In conversation with a member of the firm a few days ago and replying to a question put to him by a representative of the Central Record, he said:

"We have now at the head of our herd the following females—backed up by many others of the leading families. Blackcap Effie, Blackcap Effie 2nd, Blackcap Effie 3rd, Blackcap Judy, Blackcap H. L. Blackcap Equality, Blackcap 85, Blackbird Marie, Erica of Greenwood, Erica of Cloverland, Erica 4th, of Greenwood, Erica of Dixie and many others just as noted in Angus history. Our females have the support of four as good blooded and as good individual sires as the breed affords, such as Blackcap Royalty, Blackcap Woody—the champion Senior bull calf at five great cattle shows in 1921, Black Jester 2nd, second prize in his class at the State Fair, 1921, and Eric 400, the latter is fitted and is going to be shown in eight states in the South this fall and we are sure he will long in the bacon."

"If one will read the history of the Aberdeen-Angus, you will learn that for the past fifty years the above families have stood well up in the ranks of the breed and have at all times demanded the top price in the largest sales in the United States and many of the above have been bought from the best breeders that the breed affords."

While we have given considerable space to the cattle this enterprising firm have by no means neglected the hogs, for during the past twelve years have built up one of the best herds of BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS in the State which now numbers over 250 and is a credit to the breed.

In talking to a member of the firm, he got very enthusiastic when hogs were mentioned and as we remember said something like this:

"Our battery of herd boars that stand at the head of our herd, consists of five of as good hogs as the breed affords and the breed that flows through them represents such families as the Pilot, Big Orange, Atlantic, Big Bob, Itchies Giant, Chalenger, Big Butter and many others that have and will make Poland China history and if you will search the history you will learn that the above are the largest of the large ones, and why should the good blue grass and good water in OLD KENTUCKY not produce them still larger."

"We have nearly sixty head of

The Garrard County

National Farm Loan
Association

\$129,500 LOANED TO GARRARD
COUNTY FARMERS

Another Illustration of Organization
And Co-operation Among
Farmers

At a time when loans were hard to obtain from any source, under the Federal Farm Loan Act, an Association was organized in Garrard county for the purpose of securing for the farmers an opportunity of borrowing money for their farms.

The first loan made through a local Association was in October, 1921 and since then there has been obtained by farmers in Garrard county \$129,500.00, the loans in amounts from \$1,700.00 to \$10,000.00 and have been made by 20 different persons.

This has been a great service to a great many and the local farmers to weather the financial storm. In one instance it has saved the farmer from total bankruptcy. By putting this money into circulation here in our county others have reaped the benefit thereof.

We are informed that in one instance a loan of \$8,000.00 paid off debts to the amount of about \$40,000.00.

G. B. Swinebroad is the Secretary Treasurer of the Association and he tells us that a number of applications for loans are now pending and that by January 1st, 1923, there will be over \$200,000.00 loaned in Garrard county.

There are now 12 Federal Land Banks in the United States. The Federal Land Bank of Louisville embraces four States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana.

Loans are made for a period of 34½ years, the rate of interest now being 5½ per cent, and the borrower pays \$65.00 per year on each thousand dollars borrowed which pays the principal and interest in the 34½ years, thus we see that an interest rate of 5½ per cent wipes out the debt.

The borrower however, has the privilege of paying the debt off after 34 years if he so desires, but just so long as he pays his annual payments it is a debt that never becomes due.

Loans are made to the extent of one-half the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the local Association, G. B. Swinebroad is ready at any time to explain more in detail to any one interested.

broad sows that are a credit to the breed and we challenge any one in the United States to show a better herd of sows and hogs than we have on our farms.

"We have never gone to the trouble of fitting one hog for the shows but one year and that was in 1921 and we took more prizes than any one herd in Kentucky and one boar that we carried in the circuit retired to his pen in the fall undefeated. And this season we are making the circuit with our herd of hogs and so far have taken the highest awards offered."

"When we started to breeding we were compelled to go north to get our breeding stock but no one has to do so now for Old Kentucky has some of the best pure bred stock in the United States.

"Along with our herd of cattle and hogs we are breeding herds of pure bred Shropshire, Southdown and Horned sheep.

"We are in a position to furnish cattle, hogs and sheep to anyone wishing to purchase for breeding purposes in any quantities from one to earload lots."

In the hottest kind of competition, the Dixie Stock Farms captured the \$200.00 futurity stake at Harrodsburg last week on Junior gilt; also 1st. on aged herd; 1st. on aged sow; and 1st. and 2nd. on Senior gilt.



General E. H. Woods

President of Kentucky Farm Bureau

The Kentucky State Farm Bureau has a strong list of officers which insures the wisest kind of a program of work for this great organization of farmers within the State.

Fifty counties are already federated under a common leadership, and Garrard county is now to take her place along with the others in the great work to be done.

General E. H. Woods, of Pageville, as president, brings to the organization a sound and successful line of agricultural and business experiences. General Woods is one of the largest farmers of Kentucky, operating about 2,500 acres in Western Kentucky. He grows on his farm each year about 650 acres of corn and runs 500 head of cattle mostly pure bred Herefords.

He was a Brigadier General in the Spanish-American war and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Kentucky State Council of Defense during the World War.

He was a member of the Committee of Five for the distribution of Kentucky's share of the billion dollar loan of the War Finance Corporation. He is a director of the Kentucky Pure Bred Livestock Breeders' Association, and an outstanding public figure in agricultural, livestock

and public welfare of Kentucky. His motto is:

"Let's talk to each other more, and about each other less."

Geoffrey Morgan is the Secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, located at the Federation headquarters 413 Starks Building, Louisville. The Board of Directors are as follows:

1st.—District—J. T. Colley, Mayfield.

2nd.—W. T. Harris, Morganfield.

3rd.—S. K. Warren, Bowling Green.

4th.—J. S. Claybrooke, Bardstown.

5th.—Lewis Letterle, Lexington.

6th.—Harry Hartke, Erlanger.

7th.—A. C. Smith, Crestwood.

8th.—A. M. Feand, Danville.

9th.—J. R. Downing, Mayfield.

10th.—W. L. West, Mill Spring.

Directors at Large—

M. O. Hughes, Lexington.

J. S. Crenshaw, Hopkinsville.

Mrs. Margaret D. Jones, Louisville.

First Vice President—Robert Hite, St. Matthews.

Second Vice President—H. S. Berry, Owensboro.

Third Vice President—J. S. Crenshaw, Hopkinsville.

Good Sale

The Victory Beauty Company, of which S. A. Walker is the man behind the gun, held another successful lot sale at Berea last Thursday, at which time 65 lots were sold at an average of \$137.00 each. A good crowd was on hand and the bidding fast and furious. Walker sells every time and sells every lot.

Electric Storm

One of the worst electric storms that ever hit this county was that of last Sunday morning about four o'clock. Lightning played havoc with the street wires of the Bastin Brothers and put the street lights out two nights. Smith Hagan, who lives at the Conn place on the Richmond road lost his barn and all contents by fire, caused from lightning. Porter Dishon lost his barn and contents on the Crab Orchard road.

Mr. Hagan had some insurance, which was promptly settled, while we understand that Dishon has no insurance.

Remember Gaines insures against storm, lightning and fire and pays his losses promptly.

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Bumper Edition

This issue of the Central Record goes to its patrons with 32 pages and is four sections. It is one of the most interesting and instructive editions we have ever published in the interests of the farmers of Garrard county and in their initial movement to organize a Farmers' Bureau in the county.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our advertisers, who have taken liberally of the space to push their different line of goods, for without such liberality upon the part of the merchants and business people of the city and county, such an issue would not have been possible.

We are proud of our efforts in presenting this edition and equally proud of our office force, which has stood by us so faithfully, and whose untiring energy has made the present Farmers' Bureau Edition one of our best efforts.

Not Guilty

Troy Hoge, of Bryantville, charged with having knowingly and unlawfully let and permitted the use of an automobile in driving and transporting whisky, in violation of the law on July 12, was discharged last week when a jury in Boyle county returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury was out only ten minutes in reaching a verdict.

The arrest of Hoge resulted in the finding of an abandoned Ford touring car, containing three ten gallon jugs of moonshine, on West Main street near Maple avenue, in Danville, on the morning of July 12th, by local police authorities. Hoge on that day came to Danville and claimed the car, saying that he had found a note under his door informing him that his car had been left in Danville on the Perryville road where it had broken down.

Garrard County Farm
Facts Statistics

Number of farms, 1,929; land areas, 151,680 acres; land areas in farms, 129,034; land areas improved, 111,657; average per farm, 85.1; average per farm improved, 57.9; value farm property, \$20,144,258; value farm land only, \$15,636,216; average value farm property, \$10,413; average value farm land only, \$121.18 per acre; per cent farmed by tenants, 31.2; negro and other non-white tenants, 57.0.

Standing in Production

8th No. bushels' rye; 10th, number pounds tobacco; 14th No. bushels of barley; 16th No. bu. wheat; 28th No. bu. corn; 31st. swine; 33rd sheep; 45th. horses; 49th. hay and forage; 50th. mules and Jack stock; 51st beef cattle; 53rd No. bushels oats; 57th grapes; 60th Cherry trees; 75th Plum trees; 88th Sweet potatoes; 90th sorghum for syrup; 91st. Peach trees; 93rd. Pear trees; 99th. Apple trees and 103rd. Irish potatoes.

For The Merchants

The first meeting of the Farmers' Bureau Drive for membership will be given the merchants of Lancaster, Monday afternoon at 1 P. M. Mr. Geoffrey Morgan desires to meet everyone of the merchants at this time and explain to them the merits of the Farmers' Bureau, answer any questions which may be asked him, and show to the merchants that this organization will be of untold benefit to them. Give him a hearing, is all he asks.

Important Tobacco

All members of the Tobacco Association will meet at the court house Saturday August 5th, at 2:00 P. M. Everybody come.

L. L. Walker, Chairman.

CRESCENT HILL
STOCK FARM

"The Home of the Hampshire"
Among First to Establish Breed in
Garrard County

Probably one of the first to introduce the Hampshire hog in Garrard county, was the Crescent Hill Stock Farm, owned by Senator Joe Haselden and J. S. Aldridge, and located within one mile of Lancaster, on the St. Louis pike.

Realizing the wonderful possibilities of the Hampshire hog, these gentlemen set out to get some of the choicest stock of this breed that could be found, disregarding the price and today finds them with a class that for quality considered can hardly be equaled in the state of Kentucky. Among their herd boars can be found Lancaster Lad, Tipton Model and Silver Lad and many choice sows throughout whose veins run the blood of such noted animals as Silko, Lookout, Tipton, Hoosier Boy, General Allen, Jr. and many others.

In conversation with Mr. J. S. Aldridge, who personally manages the Crescent Hill Stock Farm, in speaking of the superior qualities and demands for the Hampshire hog, said:

"Advertising the merits of the breed even stronger during the period of depression than in good times the Hampshire Record Association has built up a demand this year which will take at least ten years to catch up with. Whether for market production or for specialization in pure bred stock Hampshire business offers untold opportunities. The man who is producing pork for the market alone—because of market requirements will continue to demand a hog of the meat type, and that means Hampshires, because it puts more money in his pocket to grow Hampshires. The superior quality of the Hampshire bacon, heavily streaked with lean; that good Hampshire ham fine grained and with just enough fat to nicely marble the lean; and the high percentage of lean meat of the best quality in the loin and other fresh pork cuts are making an unlimited Hampshire demand. Because the producer of market hogs does want and will continue to want that kind, the business of the man who specializes in Hampshire breeding stock will likewise prosper. Hampshire business is a good business and based on the firmest kind of a foundation—it will continue to be good."

"We have been in the Hampshire business for a number of years and during that time have been engaged in perfecting our herd—building it up and improving it, until we are confident of our ground when we say we have one of the very best herds of Hampshires in the State.

"Our foundation stock was selected with extreme care and additions were made to the herd from time to time whenever material was available which we thought would add to it in any way."

The Crescent Hill Stock Farm has conducted two of its annual hog sales and both have been quite successful, the total sales numbering about 150 hogs, all of the Hampshire breed.

They have now on hand nearly one hundred head and are ready sales for their surplus stock and at very reasonable prices.

While this farm makes a specialty of the Hampshire they have in addition a fine herd of young Jersey cows and heifers, which are bred along lines of famous herds that have made the Jersey famous throughout the world. Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and Bourbon Red Turkeys, while only a side line, yet hundreds and hundreds are raised annually on this farm.

Mule Killed

A mule belonging to Mr. John White was run into by one of the county trucks yesterday morning, at the Frank Lackey corner on Buckeye road and had its left front foot crushed. The mule was killed later. The accident seems from accounts, to have been unavoidable, but an unfortunate one for Mr. White.

DOINGS AT PAINT LICK

Interesting News of East End Capitol Gathered By Alert Correspondents

Mr. Leon Ledford is able to be in Paint Lick.

Miss Ava McWhorter was in Richmond Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nabe Ledford were in Paint Lick Monday.

Mrs. Jennie Slavin has been the guest of Mrs. E. L. Woods.

Miss Elsie Roop was the guest for the weekend of Miss Iva Ledford.

Mrs. W. C. Wynn left for London, Ky., Saturday for a visit to relatives.

Mr. William Raiston has returned from a very pleasant visit at Detroit.

Miss Dottie Woods spent several days with Miss Florence Patrick last week.

Mrs. Adelin Woods was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. L. Wallace last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Parks, of Shelby county, are visiting near Paint Lick this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Parks were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burgess Saturday.

Rev. Boyd Clayton and wife are with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Center, for the meeting.

Miss Madge Patrick has returned home after several days visit to Miss Hall Royston.

Mrs. Ed Scrivner and children, of Berea, were callers of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Logsdon.

Mrs. D. D. Center, of Richmond, is visiting her children, and attending Fair View services.

Rev. Warren, who is conducting services at Fair View is with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Center.

Mrs. Irene Hogan of Lexington, spent Tuesday night and Wednesday with Mrs. W. B. Roop.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green were with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hurt for the weekend.

Miss Jessie Mae Hammack has returned home after a week's visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Thos. Raiston.

Mrs. W. R. Patrick left for Cincinnati Tuesday morning where she will take a special course in millinery.

Miss Manervia Spurlock has returned to her home in Lexington, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. N. M. Burgess.

Mr. Ralph Fields and Mr. John Sellers, of Lexington, have been visiting Mr. O. L. Hammack and family.

Misses Jessie Mae Hammack and Cynthia Prewitt are guests this week of Mrs. John Anderson at Point Leavell.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Burgess and family and Miss Manervia Spurlock were all-day guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Spurlock Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Williams, Mrs. A. B. Wynn and daughter, Miss Mary Bane, were all-day guests last Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Speed Ledford and family motored to Paint Lick from their home at Miamisburg, Ohio, and are with relatives and friends for a visit.

Messrs. Rodney and Hubert Ralston, Dick Davis and John Kuhman left Monday for Camp Knox, where they will be in training for the next 30 days.

Mrs. R. D. Warner, of Irvine, arrived Thursday of last week for a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Walter Center and to attend the protracted meeting at Fair View.

Miss Beulah West entertained with a birthday party last Friday afternoon. Games were the feature of the evening. Refreshments consisted of nice salads, cakes and ices.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Roop and son, Joe, Mrs. J. D. Wynn and Mr. Olin Patrick and Miss Beulah Ledford motored to Frankfort Sunday and spent the day and were guests of Mrs. De Witt.

Miss Joyce Syler, Demonstration Agent for the county, passed through Paint Lick Saturday afternoon with her sewing class en route to Wallace's Mill, where they had supper. A very delightful afternoon was spent.

Rev. Willie Rogers and Rev. Cunningham, are holding a protracted meeting at Freedom which began Monday of last week. On last Sunday night they had 15 conversions. Good crowds and good preaching at each service.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hammack and family were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson at Point Leavell. Mr. and Mrs. Taubee Corbett and son, Tom, Mr. Jim Marsh-

bank and Mrs. Tom Raiston were also guests of Mrs. Anderson Sunday.

The Poultry Club will not meet on Wednesday 9th, but will have demonstrations instead at Mrs. H. C. Henderson's at 9 A. M. Friday, Mrs. Fred Hall's at 10:30, and also at Mrs. J. D. Wynn's at 2 P. M., the same day. Everybody invited. Come join our club and help make it the best in the State, no fee attached.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Davis had the misfortune to lose their house by fire last Saturday about noon, supposed to have caught from a defective pipe. They saved only a few things as Mr. Davis was in Paint Lick at the time and no men folks around. Mr. Davis had \$1,500 on his house and \$600 on his household goods.

BUCKEYE

Miss Elvaree Layton has been visiting Miss Lucille Sanders.

Dr. Geo. Hendren, of Bryantsville, visited Mr. R. W. Sanders last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Z. Price, of Paint Lick, visited relatives here last week.

Miss Sallie Lou Naylor, of Markbury spent last week with Miss Inez Land.

Mr. Frank Land sold 13 hogs to Mr. Kirby Tenter at \$10 25 per hundred pound.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Davis and family, of Berea, visited friends and relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Price and sons have been recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Lige Sanders in Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jenkins and son, have returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hill at Frankfort.

Mr. Lora Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ray, Robert and Hugh Noel and Miss Sallie Noel were in Richmond Monday.

Mr. Frank Land and son, Misses Sallie Lou Teater, Francis Ray and Hope Sanders were in Richmond Tuesday.

Mrs. West and son and daughter, are here from Florida, visiting her sister and family, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Price.

Mrs. Nath Bogie and Miss Jennie Lackey, of Lancaster, were guests of Mrs. J. T. Hill last week and attended church here.

Mrs. L. M. Crutchfield and daughter, Miss Allene, of Nicholasville, have returned home after a visit to Mrs. Hiram Ray.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Broadus, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Long, Mr. and Mrs. Mal Carter entertained several of their friends to dinner last week.

Mrs. Jess Minier, of Lafayette, Ind., Mrs. Forest March and son, Gilbert, of Richmond, Mrs. Moss Snyder, of Merea, Mrs. Henderson Sanders of Lawrenceburg, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Parker, of Ghent, Ky., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Price.

A most successful revival has just closed at the Baptist church, conducted by the pastor, J. F. Price. Thirteen came forward dedicating their lives to Christian service as God shall direct, one being a man 82 years of age. They were baptized Sunday afternoon.

JUDSON

Miss Pearlie Hurt was a weekend guest of Miss Etta Bell Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey were visitors at Buckeye recently.

Miss Flora Adams was the weekend visitor of Mrs. Ollie Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Smith were host of a sumptuous dinner Sunday.

Mrs. Hugh Simpson and daughter, were guest last week of Mrs. Nannie Ray.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Naylor spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. John Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pollard were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simpson were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mathew.

Mrs. Hugh Simpson and Samie Ray made a business trip to Rockcastle last week.

Mrs. Dave Cummings and daughter were weekend guests of Mrs. Simpson, of McCreary.

Miss Virginia Ray was a guest last Wednesday of Mrs. Hugh Simpson, of the Stanford road.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson entertained Thursday a few friends in honor of Mrs. Simpson's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark were in Itamville last week to see Mrs. Loney Shearer, who was operated on. She is doing nicely.

LAMB SUPPLY IS REPORTED SMALL

Production in Several of Western States Is Only 70 Per Cent of Normal Crop.

MATERIAL SHORTAGE IN WOOL

Fleeces on Sheep's Backs Are Selling as High as 35 to 38 Cents Per Pound—Situation Attributed to Many Causes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

A material shortage in spring lambs is indicated in advance resolved by the United States Department of Agriculture from the western sheep country. Figures are not available, but trained observers say that the total lamb production in Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada is only 50 per cent of a normal crop.

Smaller Supply of Wool.

This also means a small supply of wool. Contracting of both wool and lambs has reached large dimensions during recent weeks. Numerous large western operators are reported to be scouring the West for new crop lambs and many sales at 9 to 10 cents a pound are reported, with the latter price being generally refined in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The price last year was 5 to 7 cents. Fleeces on sheep backs are selling as high as 35 to 38 cents a pound, with some clips including the Jericho pool clip selling up to 40 cents.

The situation is attributed to a shortage of ewes, the over age of many breeding flocks and losses of early spring lambs on account of cold weather and the backward spring season. A winter lamb and sheep market higher than the trade anticipated a shortage in the visible supply and the recent sharp upturn in wool values have created sufficient sentiment in the markets.

Money which was tight last fall and in the early winter now appears abundant and large speculators and Western feeders are buying freely. This fact combined with the short crop leads many in the trade to believe that the coming winter and fall supply of both feeding and fat lambs at the large market centers will be far below normal. Present conditions indicate that noisy lambs will

NO FARMERS

RESIDENCE IS COMPLETE

WITHOUT A

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THE MOST DEPENDABLE LIGHT THAT CAN BE USED.

160,000 NOW IN USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

"THERE'S A SATISFIED CUSTOMER NEXT TO YOU."

QUOTATIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON REQUEST

Thomas Pieratt

BUCKEYE,

KENTUCKY.

GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS

- - AND - -

GARRARD COUNTY WHEAT

GO HAND IN HAND WITH US

WE ARE MAKING THE BEST FLOUR THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE MADE FROM GARRARD COUNTY WHEAT PURCHASED FROM THE GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS.



We endorse the movement for a FARMERS BUREAU realizing that what is good for the farmer will rebound in untold good for us.

We have recently moved with our family into your midst and will join in every movement to promote the interests of Garrard county and her citizenry.

Lancaster Milling Co

J. R. Myers, Proprietor.



Sheep Grazing on Western Range.

be held in the West for fattening for next winter's market.

Some reports indicate that large western speculators and feeders have already contracted approximately half the lamb crop in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. According to the best information available, the summer market movement from these states will be late in getting under way, and will probably not reach sizable proportions before the last of July or early in August.

Lambs Had Poor Start.

Wool wintered poorly and because of the late spring were not only late getting on the range, but started the grazing season in poor flesh, with the result that February lambs, the crop of which was more nearly normal than that of later lambs, had a poor start.

The April lamb crop is very short, according to all reports. Many stockmasters tried to lamb the April crop on the open range but cold weather caused heavy losses. Breeding flocks are seriously over west, but there is an acute shortage of young stock and it is believed that a very attractive market will be necessary to draw any large quantity of breeding flocks to the shambles. Young ewes are in strong demand all over the West and bids of \$8 to \$12 a head have not brought out many. It seems certain that very few young western ewes will reach market centers during the coming season.

CONTROL CUCUMBER BEETLES

Little Yellow and Black Pests Can Be Destroyed by Dusting Mixture of Arsenite.

Cucumber beetles, those little yellow and black striped pests which attack cucumbers and melons, can be controlled by the following mixture:

One part powdered calcium arsenite and 20 parts gypsum or land plaster by weight. Dust this on the plants, using a sacking or metal duster so that the surface of the leaves and the ground around the plants are thoroughly coated. It is best to make the application early in the morning.

PREVENT OUTBREAKS OF INJURIOUS PEST

Control Webworms in Corn by Cultural Methods.

After Crop Is Once Planted and Field
Is Found to Be Infested There
Is No Practicable Way of
Getting Rid of Them.

Prepared by the United States Department
of Agriculture.

Outbreaks of webworms in corn in the Middle Eastern states can be prevented only by cultural methods, according to the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Unlike most of our destructive pests, the various species of webworms are all natives of America and have not been introduced from foreign lands.

Summer or very early fall plowing should be practiced. Plowing in late October or November has little effect because the worms are already in their winter webs under the surface of the ground. Land that has been in sod or pasture, or left fallow and grown up to weeds and grass should be plowed in July or August, if it is intended to plant it to corn the following spring.

Grasslands of all kinds—meadows, pastures, or lawns—furnish the normal food of webworms, but they also gnaw young corn plants below the surface and deform them so as to prevent the production of grain. After the corn is once planted and the field is found to be infested there is no practicable method of getting rid of the worms, the only thing that can be done is to produce conditions that will permit the corn to grow in spite of them.

Stacking in the spring the application of fertilizer and the sowing of song seed are the chief preventive measures that will have any effect. Never passing nor trapping birds or with any success.

KEEP WEEDS OUT OF GARDEN

With Few Pieces of Flat Iron and an
Old Wheel an Efficient Tool Can
Be Made.

From a few pieces of flat iron, such as old buggy tires and a wheel that can be taken from an old wheelbarrow or truck, it is possible to make an efficient weeder for keeping the home garden free from weeds.

The device is constructed as indicated by the drawing with a blade, pointed with the iron, which is passed along just beneath the surface cutting the roots of weeds and other plants outside the rows. Not



A Homemade Garden Weeder That
Not Only Keeps Down the Weeds
but Serves as a Cultivator to Break
Up the Hard Crust Between the
Rows.

only will this instrument keep down the weeds, but it also acts as a cultivator by breaking up the hard crust between the rows and conserving the moisture for useful vegetation.

L. Steller, Fargo, N. D., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

GREEN MANURING AIDS SOIL

Really One of Oldest Methods—
Crop for This Purpose Were
Used by Ancients.

Green manuring—planting under green crops as a means of soil improvement, although it has been emphasized in recent years, can hardly be called a new discovery, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is really one of the oldest methods. Crops for this purpose were used by the ancients, the Romans using lupines, which were sown in September and turned under in May for the benefit of the following crop.

In Germany the use of lupines began in the middle of the Nineteenth century and has proved an important factor in reclaiming the sandy lands of parts of Prussia. In England lupines and other plants are commonly used. In India and Japan the farmers gather green plants of many kinds, sometimes even cutting twigs from the trees and carrying them to the rice fields.

In the United States the use of special greenmanure crops is much more general in the South than in the North. Under irrigation they play an important part in orchard culture in the West, but not under dry farming conditions.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF GRIT

Lack of Material Will Cause Indigestion and Impaired Health of
Poultry Flock.

Many poultry raisers gradually begin to slight the importance of grit. Lack of grit means poor digestion and impaired health. Regular poultry grit should be kept before the fowls in boxes or hoppers at all times. In addition, a load of gravel near the chicken house would improve the health and increase the egg yield on many a farm.

GUY.

Mr. Randolph Poynter, of Lincoln, spent Sunday with the Barnes boys. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Estes and little son, Ralph Gilbert, of Lancaster, visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe Turner Sunday.

Mrs. Roy Prather and little son, Collis, were recent guests of Mr. Joe Prather.

Miss Marjorie Neckt, of Louisville, is a visitor of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tuttle.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker were visitors Friday of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tuttle.

Mrs. Jennie Henry and two children, were with Lancaster friends Saturday.

Messrs. J. P. Foley and Wm. Carroll visited Mr. and Mrs. James Yantis Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Phillips, of Corbin, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yantis.

Mrs. James Yantis was a visitor Friday afternoon of Mrs. Wm. Barnes and daughters.

Mrs. William Carson, Sr., of Stanford, was the guest recently of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Prather and children, visited Mr. and Mrs. William Walker Sunday.

Miss Mary Stella Hamer, of Somerset, is the attractive sister of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Baker.

Miss Lila Tankersley, of Lancaster, spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Simon Tankersley.

Mrs. Frank Turner and son, Harry, of Lancaster, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnes.

Mrs. James Sebastian was a visitor for the past week of her sister, Mrs. Henry Tuttle and Mr. Tuttle.

Miss Ethel Barnes was the guest Friday night of Misses Minnie and Lena Turner, of Lancaster.

Mr. Z. T. Rice, Sr., of Rockland, was the guest Thursday of his son, Mr. Harry D. Rice and Mrs. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green were the weekend visitors of Mr. and Mrs. George Green, of the Richmond road.

Miss Harry Lee Yater was the guest Sunday of Miss Mary Stella Hamer and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Baker and family.

Misses Maud and Minnie Conine, Lula and Anna Mae Bradys were weekend visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus White.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Merida had for their guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Simon Tankersley and baby and Miss Lila Tankersley.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Turner and little daughter, Amelia, were visitors Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, of the Lexington road.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanders are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a fine son, born July 20th, christened Henry Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnes entertained at a delightful dinner Sunday, their guests being, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tuttle and Miss Laverne Whittaker.

Farm and Home News From Over Kentucky

Frank Morris and William Threlkeld are the latest Livingston county farmers to join the movement being directed against scrub breeding animals. Each of them has purchased a pure bred Hampshire ram, County Agent L. C. Pace reports.

Nelson county farmers who are co-operating with County Agent F. L. Hill and the extension division of the College of Agriculture will use a total of 5,000 tons of limestone on their fields for soil improvement before the end of the year, Mr. Hill says. A slogan as been adopted to this effect and indications are that it will be carried out, Mr. Hill added.

A total of 825 people attended a recent series of eight moving picture meetings held throughout Union county to point out recommended practices for the farm and home, County Agent L. C. Breuer says.

One hundred seventy-five Jefferson county farm boys and girls who are members of the junior agricultural club in that county recently attended the picnic held for them at the county fair grounds according to Assistant County Agent S. W. Anderson. Games, stunts and lectures helped to make the day a profitable one for the youngsters.

Methods of controlling fruit diseases and insects together with proper spraying methods and the most profitable orchard management practices recently were pointed out to more than 50 interested orchard owners of Ballard county during a tour to some of the prominent orchards in that district, according to County Agent E. A. Whalin. The orchards of H. L. Nance, Frank Russell and C. M. Parsons were visited during the tour of inspection.

No Garrard County Farm Residence is Complete Without a Telephone



**It is no longer a luxury, but a necessity.
It facilitates transportation, commerce and industry.
It develops neighborliness not only among, but between communities.**

Don't impose upon your neighbor when a Telephone can be installed in your own home for a moderate sum.

We stand ready to serve you at any time.

BASTIN TELEPHONE CO.
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK PRESENTS

NORMA

Talmadge

in the
Greatest
Picture
of all



'Smilin' Through'
EIGHT REELS OF STORM AND SUNSHINE

Come smilin' through the gates of gladness—to find the drama of mating loves.

The tragic romance of Moonyeen of a generation ago.

The dream of happiness of Kathleen of today.

You'll revel in every moment of a greater drama than the screen has ever given you before.

ROMANS OPERA HOUSE
Thursday, August 10th.

Teaching Conference

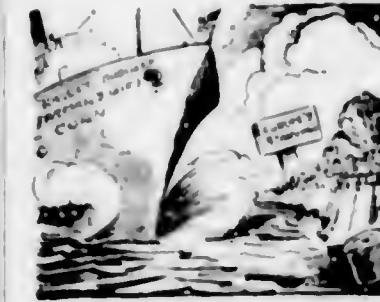
To be Held August 3rd. and 4th.

A school of methods or teaching conference will be held at the Presbyterian seminary August 3rd and 4th at which time all who are taking part in the Presbyterian movement for Christian education will be present. A program has been arranged covering phase of the work to be done and some interesting papers will be presented by the departments.

The inspirational address on the "Spirit of the Movement" will be made by Henry H. Sweets, executive secretary of the committee on Christian education. Director McGill will outline the goals of the movement and the needs of the institutions will be set forth by Paul Harris, Jr., who will also speak on the results obtained by the standardized plan. Publicity will be the subject of an address by A. H. Seats and S. P. Hollinrake will speak on the work of committees and sub-committees. There will be a conference outing later in the evening with an address by Dr. Benj. J. Bush, of Lexington.

The Friday session will open with an address by Dr. Charles W. Welch on "The Secret of Victory." Special programs for young people and Sunday schools will be outlined by Mr. Harris and Director McGill will point out dangers for Christian workers to avoid. On the methods of management of the office suggestions will be made by J. C. Norton and Miss Mamie Rucker. S. P. Hollinrake will speak on the field section and its work and W. S. Hawkins, of the field section, will tell how to overcome some objections raised. The conference will close with an address by Dr. R. T. Gillespie.

Following each address there will be open discussion and suggestions by all present.



Running Water in The Kitchen Possible for Cost of \$45

With about \$45 worth of material, any home that is without a water pressure system can be provided with a substitute arrangement that will supply water at the kitchen sink and dispose of waste in a sanitary manner, according to a new circular, "Pitcher Pump Installation," which has just come off the press at the College of Agriculture. The well or cistern just outside the kitchen is a common source of water supply for family use, the new publication points out. The pump usually is located directly over the water supply, making it necessary for the housewife to waste both time and energy in carrying the water into her kitchen. Installation of a pitcher pump offers a simple and inexpensive means of saving this wasted time and energy.

Materials required for the installation of such a system in the average home include an enameled kitchen sink and fittings, such as a trap, sink back and drain board, a pitcher pump and bracket, a one and a half inch drain pipe and fittings, a one and a quarter inch water pipe and fitting, a combined foot valve and strainer and some four inch agricultural drain pipe. The estimated cost of \$45 for this material can be reduced about \$10 by the use of a homemade sink back and drain board, the circular says.

The system as described in the circular provides for the protection of the well or cistern from surface pollution and the filtration of all cistern water in cases where the supply is from this source. The pump used is an ordinary pitcher pump, with the cylinder in stock, that will lift water a vertical distance of 20 feet and carry it a horizontal distance of 50 feet. A substantial kitchen sink is called for in the description which also provides for a trap to prevent gases from the drain working back into the kitchen. The disposal system includes a section of galvanized pipe and from 50 to 100 feet of agricultural drain tile laid below the ground surface.

Detailed information and a drawing explaining the installation of the system are contained in the circular. It is No. 125 and may be obtained free by writing the Experiment Station at Lexington.

The fellow who puts himself "in the hands of his friends" often finds it a hellofajob to get out.

Mr. Farmer

Do you know that we are saving the farmers hundreds of dollars every year by welding their broken castings?

We make broken machine parts as **GOOD AS NEW** by welding them and at less cost than new parts.

Give us a call.

CONN BROS.

"Live and Let Live Folks."

The Central Record

Issued Weekly. \$1.50 a Year.
Payable in Advance.

J. E. ROBINSON, Editor.
R. L. ELKIN, Local Editor and Mgr.

Entered at the Post Office in Lancaster, Ky., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Lancaster, Ky., Aug 3, 1922

Rates For Political Announcements.

For Precinct and City Offices	\$ 5.00
For County Offices	10.00
For State and District Offices	15.00
For Calls, per line	10
For Cards, per line	10
For all publications in the interest of individuals or expression of individual views, per line	10
Obituaries, per line	10
	05

Announcement

We are authorized to announce Hon. Ralph Gilbert a candidate to succeed himself in Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, August 5, 1922.

It has been stated that England will cancel the war debt owed to her by France. It has been further stated that she will remit her portion of the German reparations.

This, it is understood, is conditional upon financial and other arrangements being made whereby Germany may be enabled to weather the storm and avoid a total collapse. England knows that there can be no European restoration with anarchy prevailing in Germany.

Many months ago, and more recently, it was suggested by Europe that all of the allied governments cancel their war debts to each other. This was very properly opposed by the press and people of the United States for the simple reason that a preponderance of the burden of cancellation would have fallen upon this country.

But if France, Italy and the other nations of the conquering group meet England in the same spirit, and take the action that is required to restore the stability of the world, then it would be quite proper for our government to take similar action in so far as justice will sanction.

We can not permit ourselves to be charged with a dog in the manger attitude, neither can we be expected to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire.

We can afford to remit as much, dollar for dollar, as any other government, all conditions being equal.

More than this Europe can-

not in justice ask.

A year or two ago hundreds of thousands of our people were buying German marks, expecting to get rich quickly by buying at what was then considered the low ebb and selling out again when the rise came.

But the rise didn't materialize. Instead, the prices of marks is now only a fraction of what it was then.

And they have either pocketed their losses or are still holding the bag.

It is not our purpose to tell people what to do with their money. That is their business—certainly not ours.

But as a loyal American citizen we feel justified in suggesting that there is no better investment than good sound American stocks or bonds. Six per cent in pocket is far better than a hundred per cent in imagination or anticipation.

Your money invested in American securities keeps American people employed and American business on the up grade.

When thrown to the birds it is wasted. Even they cannot eat it.

Think twice before investing once and you will be able to retire much earlier in life.

Let Us Have Order

Violence, unless it is promptly suppressed and the perpetrators properly punished, leads to more violence.

More violence leads to anarchy.

Anarchy breeds revolution.

Revolution destroys governments and paralyzes industry.

There is no occasion for revolution in this country, and there is no excuse for violence.

Organization on the part of the laboring classes is essential to their well being. Without it they would be ground down by capital to starvation wages, and would be without the means to bring their families up in the proper manner and educate them for useful careers in the world.

But no organization, whether of labor or capital, is greater than our country and its laws. Those laws were made to be obeyed by all people, and no one is immune from their application.

No public official can expect to remain in office long without the confidence of the people, and that confidence endures only through a fair and impartial enforcement of law.

No organization can expect to retain the confidence or sympathy of the people unless its membership respects and

obeys the laws under which all of the people are required to live.

If the sane and law abiding element of an organization is powerless to prevent acts of lawlessness or violence in their continual disputes, then the constituted authorities should put an end to it without further ado.

It requires years of care and training to produce an adult life, and much toil and expense to create valuable property.

Neither should be destroyed at the whim of an irresponsible and lawless fanatic.

Let the law be enforced against both parties to a dispute. Justice knows neither friend nor foe.

Profit Sharing

Is Coming

The day is coming when practically all of our great railroad, manufacturing and other corporations will be run on a profit sharing basis. When that time does come it will see the end of strikes, lockouts and all other forms of labor disturbances.

It is doubtful, however, if we see such a day until some great upheaval or disaster has knocked a reasonable degree of reasoning and sense into heads that now seem to be practically devoid of both.

The tendency today is to skin every penny possible at the expense of somebody else, irrespective of the moral or legal rights of others.

This tendency is not confined to any one industry, or to any particular class of people. It is everywhere, and is on the increase.

We will have lulls between our periods of strife, but as long as systematic grab rules the commercial world we will have no permanent stability in business—only a condition of wondering today what the morrow will bring forth.

Profit sharing on an equitable basis is the only salve that will heal the national wound.

Our Youthful Days

"We are only young once," you often hear some person remark as an excuse for "hitting the pace."

True, we can be young but once, and the pleasure of youth must be crowded into that space of time.

But how long are we young? Some men are old at 40, while others are still young at 60. It depends upon the pace they hit and the manner in which they hit it.

We can crowd a lot of work and pleasure into youth if we keep our hearts and our minds and our bodies clean, or we can reduce the amount of both and shorten our youth by resorting to reckless dissipation.

Your youth is your own. It will be prolonged or curtailed by your own acts.

Miss Anna Noel Dead

Miss Anna Noel, age 75, passed away at four o'clock Saturday afternoon at the family residence on North Third street. She was afflicted for a greater portion of her life, but she was a cheerful and patient sufferer and all who knew her loved her. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church since her girlhood.

While she had been in declining health for some months, and the end was not unexpected, it was a shock to her family. However, the end came peacefully and without acute suffering and she is now at rest.

There were no funeral services at the residence on account of the illness of her sister, Miss Sallie Noel; short services at the grave in the Lancaster cemetery were conducted by Dr. E. M. Green.

May the God of Love pour the oil of compassion over the wounded hearts of her loved ones and be unto them comfort and strength in this their dark hour.—Danville Messenger.

BLUE GRASS BOOSTERS

Attend Central Kentucky Commercial Organization

Here Last Friday

Dr. Atcheson Speaks

A splendid delegation of Blue Grass Boosters attended the monthly meeting of the Central Kentucky Commercial Organization which convened here last Friday. As the members from the various organizations throughout Central Kentucky began to arrive they were escorted to the Chamber of Commerce rooms where a sumptuous luncheon was served by two charming and beautiful young ladies, Miss Margaret Elliott and Miss Edna Dugay, and each delegate was asked to taste.

At one o'clock the entire delegation, together with about 30 members of the local Chamber of Commerce, went to the Lexington Hotel, where a delightful luncheon was served and where all of the proceedings of the meeting took place.

Just here we must say that the visitors, and in fact all who attended the luncheon, sang in their praise of the excellent luncheon served, and the service given throughout the luncheon hour. The proprietors of the hotel, who made every effort and pains to have a feature of the meeting a success, did a success it was.

The music featured Miss Katie Barnes Dickerson and Miss George Swinebroad who both enjoyed and often encored.

The invocation was recited by Rev. H. S. Hudson and the conclusion of the luncheon was a short address was made by R. L. E., who presided at the meeting, after which all present were asked to rise and introduce himself or his state to the meeting as a member of a chamber of commerce.

Secretary G. A. Abbott read a mandate from the Owingsville club held June 29th, at the Bath County Court House. They were unanimously approved as read.

Applause was made and granted to the Falmouth C. of C. to hold the next meeting of the Central Kentucky organization in September at Falmouth, Pendleton county. It was the consensus of opinion that August as a vacation period and the popular time for holding county fairs, would largely affect a successful gathering during the month of August. Secretary J. Harlan of the Danville C. of C. announced a desire to act as host for the same organization some Saturday noon during October or November when would enable the various guests to remain for the afternoon and witness a real fall ball team in action.

The program for the meeting opened with the President's statement that Mr. John M. Farns had been appointed time keeper and that the talk would be brief, happy and to the point. Vice President H. S. Speer of the Owingsville C. of C. delivered an emphatic talk on the operation of public spirited men as an essential qualification to serve in any organization.

President V. V. President J. W. Morrison of the Lexington Board of Commerce, Superior Civic Enter press, "The division of the United States which is not over advertised is the Blue Grass region of Kentucky," remarked Mr. Morrison in relating a conversation which recently occurred between two progressive men who had traveled over the entire United States. Mr. Morrison also said, "Lexington is old enough to wear a short dress, or the old girl plain up a little. We certainly want to see more of her."

Rev. M. W. Bottom, director of the Falmouth C. of C. offered practical worthy information regarding Pendleton county, which leads the others in the State as a producer of alfalfa, white clover and honey, and second only to Shelby county in the production of milk.

Address by J. H. Norman of the New York Stock Exchange impressing upon all the need in these days for a better knowledge of Geography in order that each country may enter into foreign relations with some realization as to the location of the prospective client and customer. Mr. Norman demonstrated how imperative this was in order that exports may be properly packed and efficiently transported.

Address by Judge Dennis Dundon, of Paris, who dwelt upon the possibilities necessary for the development, expansion and advancement of community work. How vital it was for the men of each section to have social intercourse in order to entertain the friendly spirit needed for the program of work so necessary for Central Kentucky, its roads, schools and churches.

Address by Dr. Atcheson of the K.

That Reminds me!

There are specially-priced items during the month of AUGUST at

McRoberts Drug Store.

A FEW OF THEM ARE

93 Hair Tonic 75c Special 50cts
93 Shampoo Paste 75c Special 50cts

Jointed Face Powder 75c Special 50cts
Jointed Face Cream 75c Special 50cts

Found Paper and Envelopes \$1.00 Special 79cts

Hard Rubber Comb 50c Special 39cts

C. W., Danville, Ky. The difference between education and instruction, the fact that the United States today, according to the latest census, contains over six million individuals over ten years of age that can neither read nor write. Dr. Atcheson stated that this army of illiterates marching two abreast would extend clear across the continent and half way back. The possibility of our great nation suffering from "Moral Bankruptcy" unless the parents gave more serious consideration to the welfare of their children and educational institutions changed their program of training. "Too Much Sugar Coated Kidneys" offered with Soothing Syrup illustrates the way our students are being trained these days," quoted Dr. Atcheson.

At the closing of the program, J. W. Morrison offered a motion, duly seconded and unanimously carried that a \$1000 be tendered to the Ladies C. of C. for the educational program. Everybody present was willing to attend the next meeting at Falmouth and have every opportunity to act. Dr. Atcheson offered to put over a \$1000.00 to the Ladies C. of C. for the educational program. Many people prefer to pay in cash. The money was brought in by a close friend, who brought along a singing "My Old Kentucky Home" to sing.

Don't carry money after Marry the fellow who has it.

A fellow may have a mind of his own and still be allowed to use it if he is married.

The money was brought in by a close friend, who brought along a singing "My Old Kentucky Home" to sing.

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THE CENTRAL RECORD.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

LANCASTER, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3, 1922.

NUMBER 17.

FARM BUREAU EDITION

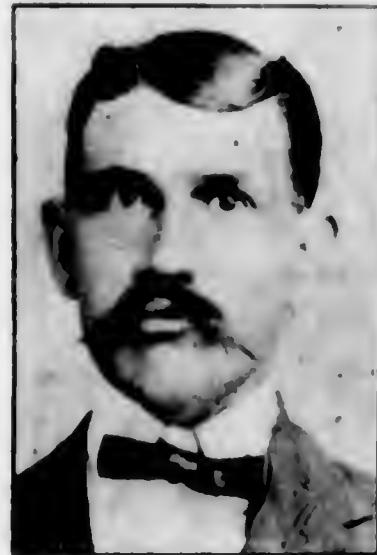


THE FARM BUREAU IS THE BIGGEST ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

COB PIPES

Manufactured by Hand in Garrard County Renowned Throughout The Entire Country

Garrard county has one of the most unique factories, in that the machinery consists of only a pocket knife and the material used an ordinary corn cob. And yet this "factory" is always taxed far beyond its capacity, for its output is known almost throughout the wide world. Sam Hurt corn cob pipes are seen in the halls of the U. S. Senate, in the offices of some of the most prominent financiers on Wall street and he has customers in almost every state in the Union.



The only tools used by Mr. Hurt

in the manufacture of his pipes are his pocket knife and a small iron rod which he uses for burning out the hole for the stem. With these implements and a good stock of corn cobs Mr. Hurt is able to turn out enough pipes to yield him a nice income, but not anything like able to supply the ever increasing demand for his pipes.

There are of course other pipe makers, both in this and adjoining counties, and some of them make a most creditable pipe, but none have ever been able to turn out anything which would equal the original "Sam Hurt cob pipe."

This pipe was probably brought into national prominence by the famous Garrard county fox hunters; these gentlemen, the Walker brothers in particular, would use nothing but the original "Sam Hurt pipe," and they always smoked one when attending their national reunions, and almost every fox hunter throughout the country is now Mr. Hurt's customer.

Mr. Hurt's pipe sells for an average of 50 cents each, ranging from that price to as high as \$5.00 each. These prices may seem high, but every pipe is hand made, and will out last an ordinary briar, and is considered by smokers to be the sweetest, best smoking pipe obtainable.

The straight and narrow path is too small. Most of us object to crowding.

A really witty person seldom laughs at his own jokes. It isn't necessary.

Some people find it necessary to boast of their loyalty because other people are unable to discover it by their acts.

BEECHWOOD

F FARMS

Contains 640 Acres and is The Home of Hampshire Hogs And Sheep

Harry Rice, Popular Manager

One of the most progressive young farmers in Garrard county, and we dare say no one is more popular, is Harry D. Rice, who manages the Beechwood Farms, owned by Z. T. Rice and Son, of which Harry is the junior member. Harry has made farming and live stock a life study and was well prepared for his work before taking active charge of the Beechwood Farms, having graduated with honors at the Iowa Agricultural College a few years ago. For genuine Kentucky hospitality, friendliness, and a hearty welcome, one is only to visit the beautiful suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rice on the Buckeye road, where they are happily enconced and Harry, the manager of the Beechwood Farms, containing 640 acres of as good land as there is in Garrard county.

While several hundred cattle are handled by this firm during the year, and profitably too, yet during the last year they have added the famous Hampshire Hog and the Hampshire Sheep to their "repertoire" and claiming that in these two lines of stock they have selected wisely and well.

The Hampshire sheep which they handle, comes of the well known Harkness strain developed at the Walnut Hall Stock Farm in Fayette county.

The Hampshire Hog seems to be the favorite animal of all the other stock found on this farm and it is veritably the Home of the Hampshire hog, of which they are justly proud, especially of the high standards of this breed which they are the proud owners. The sow herd includes two daughters of Cornhusker Lad 35611, a son of the famous Lookout Lad, and International Grand Champion that sold for \$5,000. Also one daughter of Lookout O'Henry, the show hog that was defeated only by the 1921 National Swine Show Grand Champion, General Pershing; two daughters of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd, a grandson of the champion Lookout Lad; two daughters of Lookout Tipton Climax, son of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd, one daughter of General Pershing and several others just about as good, that we have not the space to mention here. The foundation animals of the Beechwood Farms herd were selected from the leading Hampshire herd of the country and includes only the good individuals of the leading families of the breed.

Mr. Rice tells us that he has handled all of the other breed of hogs, but he has come to the conclusion that the Hampshire is superior to them all. The increasing demand each year for the Hampshire hog, has been a little less than phenomenal. "The Hampshire breed has won the Grand Championship in carload lots at the International Livestock Show held in Chicago, more than any other breed and has won it in succession for four years." Mr. Rice tells the writer, adding.

"These winnings, and the Hampshire winnings in the dressed carcass contests bear evidence in which our energies are bent—producing a better hog for the purpose for which all hogs exist. The standing in the market classes at these hog shows and in the dressed carcass contests with the competition between all breeds, is important far more important than record priced individuals.

"The one big thing which might be accredited directly to this policy is the fact that now when the market demand is for a meat-type hog, the Hampshire is that kind. Close touch has always been kept with the needs of the packer, at the same time we were developing a hog to meet the ideals of the feeder and producer. As a result, ever since the importation of the Hampshire hog into the United States stress has been placed upon the developing of a meat-type animal, one dressing out the greatest possible percentage of good edible meat of the highest quality, a deep straight side of bacon heavily streaked with lean, a deep wide ham with no excess fat and a heavy meaty loin."

When trouble meets you half way hop over it and keep going.

The latch string swings outward only to those who pull it in moderation.

The secret of success is no secret at all. Every failure can tell you all about it.

WHEN EVERY MOVE HURTS

Lame every morning, achy and stiff all day, worse when it's damp or chilly? Suspect your kidneys and try the remedy your neighbors use. Ask your neighbor!

Mrs. Geo. Carpenter, Stanford Pike, Lancaster, says: "About ten years ago Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of a severe case of kidney trouble. My hands and feet were so swollen at times I couldn't put my shoes on or handle anything, either. I had awful pains in my hips and across the small of my back. Sharp stinging pains would dart through my side and up through my spine, that felt like needles piercing me. Morning I felt tired and languid. I was all run down and had no energy to do anything. I read how Doan's Kidney Pills had cured people of such trouble, so I started taking them. I took several boxes of Doan's and they cured me and the cure has been permanent."

60c, at all dealers Foster-Milburn Co., N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.

McROBERTS DRUG STORE

B. L. KELLEY AND SONS

Growers and Distributors of The Celebrated "Kelley's Improved Standing Up Burley Tobacco Seed"

The Most Extensive Growers of Tobacco Seed in Kentucky

Nearly a half century ago, when the growing of tobacco in Garrard county was in its infancy, when it was in the experimental stage, Mr. Ben L. Kelley began raising tobacco. He gave the growing of the weed his full attention and after years of labor and study, succeeded by applying what might be termed the Burhank theory, in raising what is now known throughout the burley raising district, as "Kelley's Improved Standing Up Burley Tobacco."



W. R. Kelley

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Kelley produced this particular type of tobacco, and each year his crop topped the market in price above all other offerings.

During this time Mr. Kelley was constantly seeking to improve the quality of the weed, until he finally succeeded in bringing it up to the high standard which it now holds. He studied every angle of the production, from the quality of soil best adapted to producing the best seed pods to the best manner of handling the pods in order to secure the highest germination.

Meanwhile the growers of burley tobacco throughout the burley belt were coming to a realization of the superiority of this peculiar type of tobacco, and Mr. Kelley was being importuned on all sides for seed. So persistent, and to such an extent, did these demands grow, that Mr. Kelley determined to raise seed for the market in order to supply the ever increasing demand for his seed.

Having perfected his seed to the highest possible state, he determined to protect his customers from imitation, for, "like all articles of known merit, there are always imitators, and articles of little actual value offered as 'just as good,' but in reality have no value whatever, and no merit save a slight reduction in price below the genuine article which they seek to imitate."

In view of these facts Mr. Kelley had his trade mark registered, and this trade mark, which is a facsimile of the firm signature "H. L. Kelley and Sons" is placed upon every package of seed, large or small, sent out by this firm.

Incidentally we might state that any one offering to sell seed as the genuine article under this trade mark are subject to prosecution and a severe penalty for violation of the U. S. patent laws. Mr. Kelley is not desirous of causing anyone any trouble, but as matter of protection to his customers, he tells us he is going to prosecute to the limit anyone he finds offering seed represented to be the genuine article in imitation of his product.

The firm of H. L. Kelley & Sons is composed of Mr. H. L. Kelley, the father, and originator of the Kelley

type of tobacco, and his three sons, Webb, Joe P. and Walter Kelley, all of this county.

These gentlemen each own farms, comprising in the aggregate about 400 acres, and which constitute what is known as the celebrated "Kelley ridge farms." Upon these farms and nowhere else, all of the "Kelley Improved Standing Up Burley Tobacco Seed" is grown. The pods are sun ripened, no canvassing of pods to lessen germination is resorted to, no machinery or heating process is used in gleaming the seed and every precaution is taken to keep the seed up to the high standard which has been attained for this most popular type of tobacco.

The integrity of these gentlemen is of the very highest class and by fair and honest dealing they have succeeded in establishing a seed growing business which covers the entire burley tobacco growing district, comprising the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, parts of the Virginias and Carolinas and many other states. There is scarcely a year that they are able to supply the entire demand for their seed.

COUNTY CO-OPERATION

A Very commendable Move Made With This End in View Meets With Much Encouragement at Paint Lick

A recent visit by a body of the members of the Chamber of Commerce to Paint Lick is described by the Central Record representative as being a great success, and the visitors as being treated with "great courtesy" by the citizens of our thriving neighboring town. And why not pray? We would advise the members of the commercial body, and the citizens of the town as well, to make more frequent visits to this thriving town within the borders of the county, and find out just how "courteous" these good people can be, and we can assure you there does not exist a more cordial or hospitable people. Not only should the Paint Lick visit be repeated, not once but often, but other sections, Bryantsville, Buckeye, McCreary, Buena Vista, and in fact every hamlet in the county should be visited.

Cultivate a spirit of county co-operation, show these good people that you are interested in their welfare, encourage their various entertainments and in fact exhibit towards them that fellow countryman spirit that is due them, and which should be made use of more freely in the future than it has been heretofore.

That eccentric backwoodsman and Kentucky pioneer, Davy Crockett, made use of an expression more forcible than polite when he said "Hurrah for Hell and praise your own country," but the expression is a splendid one, for no country, county or municipality can thrive unless its citizenry "hurrah" for it.

A hearty cooperation of the citizens of old Garrard county for the common weal will do us much toward furthering her interests as the organization of co-operative societies, regardless of how good be their objects.

City girls are kicking against having to wear long skirts again. Of course—kicking is easier when they are short.

Hunters Beware

We positively will not permit fox hunting or hunting of any character or trespassing on our farms. Any violators will be prosecuted.

J. S. Schooler, Edgar Price, W. A. Price, Joe Crisellis, T. J. Price, R. L. Elkin, B. M. Lear, R. L. Barker, R. F. Parson, Marinda Longsworth, J. P. Bland, Askins and Moberley, J. J. Sebastian, W. A. Moberley, Forest Calico, Davis Sutton and Hughes Bros.

(Other names will be added upon the payment of 25 cents) (tf.)

NOW For The Bargains



Another Buying Feast for the Women. Come!

HERE THEY ARE AGAIN—THOSE WONDERFUL "AFTER SEASON" BARGAINS WE OFFER YOU EVERY YEAR. YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT THEM FROM LONG EXPERIENCE HOW THE NECESSITY FOR CONVERTING SURPLUS STOCK INTO READY CASH FORCES US TO CLOSE OUT LARGE QUANTITIES OF NEW AND FRESH GOODS AT SACRIFICE PRICES IN ORDER TO STOCK UP FOR THE FALL TRADE.

J. E. DICKERSON & SON

Goodbye Boils!



S. S. S. Will Rid You of Boils, Pimples, Blackheads and Skin Eruptions.

A boil is a volcano—your blood is so thick full of poison that there "picks" out into a boil. You will keep "boiling up" until you destroy them completely by the use of S. S. S., one of the most powerful blood-cleansers known to science. S. S. S. has stood the test of time. This jewel of an ingredient is the known secret of the authorities. Its medicinal ingredients are guaranteed to be purely vegetable. Extract off. It clears the skin of pimples, boils, blisters, blackheads, acne, zema, rash and other skin eruptions, and it cures the boils caused by the blood impurities which cause rheumatism, makes the blood rich and pure builds up lost flesh. It helps to manufacture new blood cells—that's one of its secrets. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

Are you "up in the neck" in blood impurities? S. S. S. is one of the greatest blood-purifiers known. Try it.

"S. S. S. is for sale at McRoberts Drug Store."

The Lazy Man.

Nature is good and kind and all that, but it has no use for a lazy man. The minute he quits hoeing she starts filling up his garden with weeds.

Bits of Information.

The phrase, "A feather in his cap," originated in an old custom in India, which forbade any one to wear a feather in his cap unless he had killed a Turk.

On Happiness.

There is no happiness but in a virtuous and self-approving conduct. Unless our actions will bear the test of our sober judgments and reflections upon them, they are not the actions and consequently not the happiness of a rational being.—Benjamin Franklin.

Penguins Unafraid of Man.

The penguins of the antarctic regions are the most human of all the bird family, walking upright and living in communities, quite unafraid of man.

Land Fish in India.

In India certain species of fish can live out of water a day or two, and on a hot summer's day they may be seen making their way rather clumsily across the fields.

"Ard."

"Ard" is a Saxon termination of personal names, denoting natural tendency, as Godward, "goodtempered"; Giffard, "fierce"; drunkard, "sottish"; staggard, "lazy," and many others.

The Best Pay Best



The

Reason

Why

They

Are Best

THEY WERE BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY

Let us tell you what we have now READY FOR SALE.

Dixie Stock Farms.
SANDERS BROS. & J. M. AMON, PROP.
LANCASTER, KY.

The Ridgroom.
"When he married her, she settled a sedan, a special touring car and a micer on him." "Sort of a marriage of conveyance, wasn't it?"—Life.

On the Shingle Shift.
First Laborer—"Are ye workin', Joe?" Second Laborer—"Sure, I got a dandy job with the trolley tracks. I have to quit every minute or so to let the cars pass!"—Life.

Watch Out, Carlsbad!
Carlsbad, the famous health resort, is built on a crust, underneath which is a subterranean lake of boiling water, and all the hot sulphur springs have to be ceaselessly watched and the pressure kept down lest the town be destroyed.

Chop Stroke Came Natural.
Golf Instructors—"Oh, swing the club, man! Swing it! Don't chop at the ball as if you were a butcher." Beginner—"Confound it, that's just what I am!"—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Olive Tree.

The olive tree is supposed to have been originally a native of Greece, but it is now naturalized in the south of France, Italy and Spain, where it has been extensively cultivated from time immemorial for the oil expressed from the fruit. The tree attains an almost incredible age. Near Ferni, in the vale of Marmora, is a plantation about two miles in extent of very old trees, supposed to be the same trees mentioned by Pliny as growing there in the first century of the Christian era.

Mother-To-Be, Read This—

Here is a wonderful message to all expectant mothers. From this moment on, cast from your mind all dread and fear, and feel every day as the months roll by that great freedom from much of the suffering which thousands of expectant mothers undergo, unnecessarily. And when the little one arrives, you can have that incident more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined! An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children, I had a great deal of trouble, but with our last two children, I used 'Mother's Friend' and had only a nervous headache. I have no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes."

"Mother's Friend" is applied externally to the abdomen, back and hips. It aids the muscles and tissues to expand easily. It penetrates quickly. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. There is no substitute. Avoid useless greases sometimes recommended by the unknown. "Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists everywhere.

NOTE—With the rebirth from illustrated book, "Mother's Friend and the Baby," containing important information which every expectant mother should have, and all the latest information, \$1.00. To Beekfield Publishing Company, 844, Atlanta, Ga.

McROBERTS DRUG STORE

Every person lies at one time or another. We can't sleep standing.

Opportunity never knocks at some people's doors. It aids them wide open.

Some people never put all of their eggs in one basket. They have too many.

Never be ashamed of the company you keep. They may feel just as mortified.

If course your neighbor has his faults. How else could he keep pace with you?

Speed maniacs are a blessing in one respect. They make a lot of lazy duffers hustle.

When a woman tells a fellow that her heart is broken it is time for him to duck. She is looking for a repair man.

ATTENTION FORD OWNERS.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES

We Have Other Makes Just as Cheap

OLDFIELD TIRES

30x3 \$6.50 30x3½ \$7.50

CHAIN TREAD, UNITED STATES

30x3 \$9.45 30x3½ \$11.70

GOOD RICH

30x3 \$8.75 30x3½ \$10.75

FIRESTONE CORD

30x3½ \$12.00

RED TOP FISK

30x3 \$12.00 30x3½ \$15.00

Get yours while getting is good.

Becker & Ballard
BRYANTSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Fair Exhibit of College To Feature Ten Pointers

Ten phases of better farm and home practice to Kentucky will be dealt with in the educational exhibit to be made by the College of Agriculture at the coming State Fair. It has been announced by N. R. Elliott, who is in charge of arrangements for the display. Important points in connecting with farm economics, horticulture, dairying, home economics, farm engineering, poultry, animal husbandry, boys' and girls' club work, agricultural extension and soils are to be brought out in the display, according to the announcement.

Preventable leaks through which farm profits seep away will be brought out in the display to be made by the farm economics department while the horticultural division will show how proper storage means the saving of fruits and vegetables. The farm engineering specialists of the college will confine their display to a contrast of sanitary and unsanitary farms and homesteads which will be designed to emphasize the importance and necessity of keeping the grounds about the farm and home in a clean condition.

Home economics specialists will join with workers from the home demonstration agent division in contrasting model and poorly arranged kitchens. This display will be designed to show how the kitchen may be arranged to save the most steps and promote the greatest efficiency in the household. The value and methods of artificially hatching and brooding chicks will be brought out in the poultry display. Actual money will play a leading role in the animal husbandry display in which one-dollar bills will be used to show the added profits that come from feeding hogs a balanced ration.

The dairy exhibit will contrast the outstanding differences between the profitable and unprofitable dairy cows. Exhibits of food, canning and clothing work done by junior agricultural club members will form the center of attraction in this display while the extension exhibit will be devoted to showing the growth of county and home demonstration agent work in Kentucky.



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When a woman tells a fellow that her heart is broken it is time for him to duck. She is looking for a repair man.

What's One to Do?

By CLARA DELAFIELD

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

"Do I think I'd care to go to the pictures? Sure, Mr. Featherhead! I do on them. But if I couldn't see you're a perfect gentleman I should think you kindly and plead another engagement, since I've only known you these two days that I've been staying at the Belvedere."

"Taking my holidays early? Well—yes, I had to. You see, Mr. Featherhead, I only graduated last winter—very strictly brought up, I was, and it was a dreadful day when my father's death made it necessary for me to go into the business world. I'm all alone in the world except for Sister Nancy, and she's well, she's peculiar, Mr. Featherhead, and we'll let it go at that.

"You see, there are girls who can make their way in business life, but I soon found I wasn't one of them. If you've got possible good looks and some style, you've either got to defense yourself or get out. I studied stenography, and I got a position with Brunneell & Co., the expert firm—do you know them? No? I shouldn't think you would, Mr. Featherhead, because I can see you're not their style.

"Would you believe me, I hadn't been there three days before young Mr. Brunneell asked me why I looked so sour. So I told him a respectable girl had to look sour in business, or first thing she knew some man would be presuming. Then he said he didn't mind my looking sour if I knew how to spell, and apart from that would I try taking his notes in shorthand, because I could do it faster.

"I swallowed that, and next day he asked me what I meant by presuming, and I said that innocent business girls were always in danger of being asked out to tea by men and then had to give up their jobs or lose their self-respect. Mr. Brunneell said he was glad to know, and wouldn't it be better to make prints, so I could read them afterward. And that very afternoon, when he'd been reading through a batch of letters I'd typed for him, he suddenly turned round and asked me would I come out to ten with him?

"I'm not the kind to take a dare, so I told him I was through and came away. After that I had an awful time, but by and by I got a job with an envelope concern—Smith & Co. You wouldn't know them, I can see that.

"Would you believe me, after I'd been working there two weeks I found a bunch of flowers on my desk one morning from young Mr. Smith, whom I worked for. They were ragweeds. I looked up ragweeds in the Language of Flowers, but they weren't given, so I couldn't find out just how much young Mr. Smith meant by them. But I was on guard then, I tell you, and I took them to him, explaining that a girl couldn't take gifts from men until she was engaged to him.

"Kind of nice man, young Mr. Smith was in many ways, but fast as they make them. When I asked him if it meant he wanted to be engaged to me, he got all heated up and finally confessed that the firm was going bankrupt, and he couldn't afford to marry for twenty years or so, and every one was leaving, but he was giving me the tip privately, and I could take two weeks' salary because I was smarter than the rest of the girls.

"Well, after that you bet I discouraged familiarity from my next boss. His name was Peters—know him? You wouldn't, Mr. Featherhead. He was running an office downtown—I won't give the address away, and I was the only girl there. There was only old Mr. Peters in the room with me, and you bet I kept my eye on him like a cat watching a mouse.

"I knew there were rocks ahead from the way he'd look at me when he thought I didn't see him, and sure enough there were.

"He used to stand over me when I was typing, with a look in his eye that any girl would understand the meaning of. The morning came when he suddenly snatched the sheet that I'd just typed out of my hand and tore it up. I knew then that his passion for me had grown uncontrollable, and I let out a scream that brought half the employees of the building into the room.

"They found me struggling with the monster—I tell you I marked his face for him—and there was some talk of getting a policeman, but the middle of it all I fainted in the arms of young Mr. Hutton, of Hutton's—do you know them?—and when I came to I was lying on the sofa with the doors wide open, and every soul on that floor had gone but me! That's what people do for innocence in distress, Mr. Featherhead.

"So, you see, that's why I'm taking my holidays early, and, no for the pictures—what's that? He's remembered another engagement? What an extraordinary young man! I never saw any one walk so quickly."

The Gauche Girl.

Senator Hiram Johnson said in an address in Washington:

"State papers of international import should be very delicately worded. Every effort should be made not to give offense. Yet some of our diplomats seem to me to be as gauche in these matters as the little girl who said to the doctor:

"Here's the remains of the medicine you gave grandpop, doctor. He's dead, and mamma thought you might want to use it on somebody else."

ELECTRICITY PUTS THE FINISH-

ING TOUCH TO A HOME

SEE BY IT. READ BY IT. COOK BY IT. HEAT

BY IT. IRON BY IT. WASH BY IT.

There is no end to the uses to which you can put electricity when it is installed in your home.

If your home is not wired for electricity let us do it for you now. The cost is less than you might imagine. The benefits are greater than you could conceive—unless you have used electricity before.

A personal interview with us will give you all of the details.

BASTIN BROS.

Fond Relative.

Alfred—Do the doctors give you much hope regarding your rich uncle's illness? Hob—No, they say he may live for many years yet.—Houston Post

Masterlock's "Blue Bird."

Masterlock's "Blue Bird" is a fairy story. The Belgian author wrote it. "This Blue Bird" of mine is just a fantasy

VALUABLE HICKORY TIMBER GROWS SCATTERINGLY OVER LARGE AREAS



Group of Hickories—Pignut in the Center, Shagbark on the Sides—Putnam County, Tennessee.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture

Hickory timber, although well in seemingly vast amount by the forests of the country, may soon become insufficient to meet American manufacturing and woodworking needs. The increasing demand for this valuable species, together with the scattered character of its growth in the forest, has resulted in merchantable stands becoming more and more inaccessible and difficult to log.

Stands Are Widely Scattered.

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, puts the country's present supply of hickory, distributed through 200,000,000 board feet of this, the central states have 1,700,000,000 feet, the lower Mississippi states 5,171,000,000 feet, the South Atlantic and East Gulf states 3,183,000,000 feet, the Middle Atlantic states 412,000,000 board feet, the Lake states 187,000,000 feet, and the New England states 40,000,000 feet.

One of the uses to which hickory is put is the manufacture of spokes for automobile wheels. The yearly demand upon the hickory reserves by this industry alone is tremendous, as there is much waste in getting the select stock necessary not only for spokes but also the rims of wheels.

Industries Compete for Hickory. For the most part vehicle and agricultural implement industries compete with the handle industry for hickory and ash. These are located mainly in the Middle West, but now derive most of their wood supplies from the South. A large number of far-sighted organizations purchased more or less extensive hardwood tracts some years ago, from which they are now able to draw at least a part of their wood supplies. To secure hickory, which grows scattering over large areas, the vehicle and vehicle-implement industries originally maintained extensive buying, logging, and milling organizations in the South. They draw upon every conceivable source—farmers' woodlots, small mills, large sawmills, and even specialized operations designed to secure hickory alone. These concerns in general carry in stock about a two years' supply of special dimension stock.

Makers of automobile wheels say that they can still get the material required if they make sufficient effort and pay the price, but it is necessary to go farther and farther away for it. Many inquiries received by the forest service from vehicle-implement makers, requesting information on possible substitutes for the woods used in vehicle making, is merely another indication of the difficulties in getting adequate supplies at the present time and of uncertainty as to the future.

Ten Different Kinds of Hickories.

Hickory is often referred to as if it were a single species, like red gum or yellow poplar. In reality there are 10 different kinds of hickory trees. For hickory-handle purposes those known as true hickories are most valuable. The pecan hickories include the water, nutmeg, and bitter nut varieties. The true hickories comprise shagbark, pig, shellbark, pignut, and mockernut. The handle industry is largely dependent on this last group of trees for its raw material.

The annual consumption of hickory by the handle trade is something over 120,000,000 feet board measure. Little, if any, of this material passes through the sawmills, for it is ordinarily cut and shipped to the handle factories in the form of log bolts or billets. All hickories do not give the same service when made into handles. The various parts of the same tree may show different properties, and the quality of the wood near the center is quite likely to differ from that near the bark.

The wood of the butt of a young hickory tree is of greater average toughness than it is when the tree is old. The wood of butt cuts of both old and young trees is tougher than that cut higher up the trunk. The handle manufacturers, for the most part, demand second-growth hickory, which consists of young stock of rapid growth.

Best Material for Handles.

Hickory is the best known material for certain classes of tool handles, such as the ax, adz, pick, hammer, and

hatchet. There is a certain strength, toughness, and elasticity to hickory which nature has denied to other commercial woods. Some are stronger, many are harder, but the rare combination of the qualities mentioned is lacking in all of them.

The raw material for handles in the form of short log bolts is sometimes split into handle blanks in the woods, but the usual practice is to rip-saw the bolts into blanks at the factory. The split-handle blank is considered superior to the sawed blank in that it insures a straight-grain handle. On the other hand, sawed blanks, though they are likely to show more cross grain, are more economical in the use of timber.

Hickory, due to its unrivaled properties of great strength, elasticity, and resilience, is used exclusively in the manufacture of handles of golf clubs. The constantly increasing popularity of this sport has placed another demand on the hickory supply.

KEEP CONTAINERS UP TO THEIR FULL SIZE

"Short" Baskets Due to Lack of Proper Inspection.

Manufacturers Are Ready to Correct Any Defects Pointed Out by Department of Agriculture—Shippers Blamed.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture

A "short" tomato basket misrepresenting as a 4-quart till basket. The United States Department of Agriculture picks up the scent, in the "trail of the troublesome till," the chase is called.

Partly through a desire to conform to the wishes of the shippers and partly because of failure to have the basket forms inspected frequently, containers far short of the standard measure were being made. Short-measure till baskets for fruits and vegetables are frequently the result of careless handling of the forms used in manufacturing the containers. The department points out, dropping the forms on the floor or otherwise mishandling them can easily knock them out of shape.

Forms and containers of numerous basket manufacturers in the United States are inspected as often as possible by the department, and the experience has been that the manufacturers are ready to correct any defects in a desire to turn out baskets of standard size. But the department cannot get around to all manufacturers, who are therefore being urged to have their forms frequently inspected and to submit samples of their output to the department to be tested. If the shippers generally would also appreciate the desirability of uniform containers, the standardization of containers would be a simple matter, nays the department.

SOY BEAN GOOD CATCH CROP

Regular Practice at Missouri Agricultural College and is Very Successful.

The growing of soy beans as a catch crop after wheat is a regular practice at the Missouri agricultural experiment station and has been very successful. Under some conditions the catch crop is worth as much as the main crop. The beans can be cut by hand in plenty of time for fall seeding of wheat.

PRODUCTION OF CLOVER SEED

Crop for 1922 Expected to Be Larger Than Last Year—Not as Heavy as 1918.

The 1922 production of crimson clover seed is expected to be larger than last year's small crop, although it will not approach the heavy production of 1918 and 1919, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Beechwood Farms
HampshiresHERD BOAR, BEECHWOOD WICKWARE
GRAND-SON OF INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION

The sow herd includes: two daughters of Cornhusker Lad 35011, a son of the famous Lookout Lad, an International grand champion that sold for \$5,000; one daughter, Lookout O'Henry, the show boar that was defeated only by the 1921 National Swine Show grandchampion, General Pershing.

Two daughters of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd, and grandson of the Champion Lookout Lad; two daughters of Lookout Tipton Climax, son of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd; one daughter of the National Swine Show Champion 1921, General Pershing, and several others.

FOUR YEARS THE BEST

MEAT TYPE HAMPSHIRE

The International Live Stock Show is the test of hog-producing power. Hampshires have won the grand championship in this test four years in succession—1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, in the hands of average farmers. No experts needed to make Hampshires win.

Hampshires are the greatest of all forage hogs, making the highest-priced pork out of the cheapest feeds on the farm. Active, vigorous and healthy they raise exceptionally large litters. At the International they have shown, almost without exception, the heaviest spring pigs of any breed, carrying always the heavy, high killing lean meat type.

The foundation animals of Beechwood Farms herd was selected from the leading Hampshire Herds of the country and includes only good individuals of the leading families of the breed.

"A BEECHWOOD GUARANTEE" GOES WITH EVERY HOG.

We have a large crop of spring pigs, of either sex that are priced right. Write us your wants and inspect our herd.



BEECHWOOD FARMS.

Z. T. RICE AND SON, PROPRIETORS

LANCASTER,

KENTUCKY.

25 Years Unbroken Record
As a Leader in Tobacco Prices Proves

Kelleys Improved Standing up Burley

TOBACCO SEED

PRODUCES THE BEST TYPE OF TOBACCO RAISED IN THE BURLEY GROWING DISTRICT.

All Seed Producing Pods raised on our own farm. Pods sun dried, hand picked and cleaned. No machinery or heating process used in preparing seed for market, thus insuring highest possible germination.

B. J. Kelley & Sons
Lancaster, Ky.

We desire to impress upon our customers to beware of "Kelley" seed being offered in imitation of the genuine. Look for the registered trade mark, a **FAC-SIMILE** reproduction of which is shown in this advertisement. Every package of genuine **"KELLEY IMPROVED STANDING UP BURLEY TOBACCO SEED" BEARS THIS REGISTERED TRADE MARK.** Do not be deceived by imitators who offer seed "just as good."

Look for the registered trade mark and take no substitute.

B. L. KELLEY & SONS
R. F. D. No. 1
LANCASTER, KY.

Smith, Jones and Mabel

By MORRIS SCHULTZ

Copyright, 1922, Warren Newspaper Co.

Smith and Jones were government clerks at Washington, but they were no ordinary clerks. They were high up in the scale. Smith was in the war office and Jones had something to do with the Philippines.

Now for some unfortunate oversight what happened was this: Smith's department was conducting most fierce warfare against bandit tribes in the mountains, ignorant of the fact that Jones' department was subsidizing the same tribe for being good boys and not interfering with their neighbors.

In other words, while Smith was bucking Bandit Borriboboda-Gha with arms and ammunition, to keep Bandit Wanka-Bonglo in order, Jones was bucking Wanka-Bonglo to sit on Borriboboda-Gha and keep the lid down.

They discovered it quite by accident one night when talking over things at their boarding house on Avenue W.

It was the best boarding house in the world, because Mabel White lived there. Mabel was only a typist, but such a kind girl! Everybody loved her. Smith loved her to desperation, and Jones loved her to distraction.

There was also a vulgar fellow, a mere manufacturer, living there because he was a widower; but, as he was fifty, it was evident that Mabel's interest in him was purely sympathy.

"What are we going to do about it?" asked Smith.

"Oh, do tell me!" said Mabel, who was interested in things.

"Why, there's an infernal trouble started," said Smith. "This idiot has been supplying arms and ammunition to that cannibal, Borriboboda-Gha, to raid the territories of our ally, Wanka-Bonglo."

"Nothing of the sort!" shouted Jones indignantly. "That lunatic has been supplying arms and ammunition to that cannibal, Borriboboda-Gha, to raid the territories of our ally, Wanka-Bonglo."

"But how perfectly thrilling!" exclaimed Mabel. "Do tell me who you think will win!"

"Borriboboda-Gha, of course," said Smith haughtily.

"Wanka-Bonglo, without doubt," said Jones with icy indifference.

"Then you two boys are really at war with each other," said Mabel softly; and her glance was so full of meaning that each of them realized instantly that the winner in the tribal feud was the winner of Mabel's heart.

From that time on Smith and Jones regarded each other as deadly enemies. They pored over each item of news from the Philippines that reached their respective departments. Of course the government realized the mistake it had made, but there was nothing to be done about it now.

Smith's heart leaped up one day when he was able to tell Mabel, in Jones' presence, that Borriboboda-Gha's outposts had brought in two heads of Wanka-Bonglo's men.

That night Mabel looked unmistakably like Smith's, but the very next afternoon news arrived that Wanka-Bonglo's men had eaten three of Borriboboda-Gha's; and the look that Mabel cast at Jones when she heard the glad tidings, drove Smith to desperation.

For weeks, it was touch and go. Now Borriboboda-Gha's men would capture two calves and a dozen eggs from Wanka-Bonglo's village, and Smith would take Mabel to the movies; then Wanka-Bonglo's men would bring back the calves and a couple of eyebrows from Borriboboda-Gha's villages, and Jones and Mabel would eat ice cream on the stoop together, while Smith gnashed his teeth in his bedroom.

All the boarding house knew of the feud and scanned the papers with absorbing interest to learn the latest news from the Philippines. The only exception was the manufacturer, who cast sour, dour glowers at everybody from his motor car.

It was a 42-cylinder roadster with silver fittings. Mabel adored automobiles.

The evening came when Smith and Jones met at the boarding house and ceased to frown at each other. Terrible things had happened.

"To think that traitor Borriboboda-Gha should have joined your degraded apes-mate against the whites!" sighed Smith. "I wonder where Mabel is."

"I can't understand that scoundrel Wanka-Bonglo's joining your degraded apes-mate against the whites," sighed Jones. "Has anybody seen Miss Mabel?"

"Oh, gentlemen, have you heard the news?" asked Little Miss Omerod, bursting into the room. "Miss White's eloped with Mr. Philney, and they were married this afternoon!"

"Divorce While You Wait." Chicago, Rhode Island, Reno and all other American divorce resorts must yield the palm to Burma for the facility, economy and expedition with which matrimonial knots can be untied. When "on the road to Mandaya," a Burmese couple have agreed to separate, they simply light two candles, one for each, and watch and wait to see which candle first burns down. The one whose candle first burns down, the unfortunate one cannot take away anything but the clothes on his or her person. The other becomes the sole proprietor of the entire common property.

The Newlyweds' Servants

By CHARLES E. BAXTER

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

Everything seemed perfect in the love match between Doris and Jim. In fact, it was just like a fairy story. They had only quarreled nine times from the day of their engagement till they were married, which is going some.

Jim's father was a millionaire, and his parents doted on him. Doris was a poor stenographer. Did they oppose the match? They did not. They welcomed Doris to their bosoms and talked about the old home town.

But the creme of the whole thing was in the honeymoon.

"Doris, what do you think the splendid old fad's done for us?" said Jim. "He's bought us a little cottage in the country, and furnished it complete, and we're to spend our honeymoon there."

They arrived by train the evening of their marriage. The "little cottage" turned out to be a substantial house. There was an old-fashioned garden. There was a garage. There was an outfit of linen. There was some silver plate. Jim's father did things in style.

But—there were Hobson, Mrs. Hobson, and their daughter June, who did the housework.

"Oh, Jim, your father's gone too far," sobbed Doris. "Everything's perfect, but I did hope that we could spend our honeymoon alone. I'd have cooked for you and done all the housework, every bit of it. And I can't stand a butler! What do we want a butler for?"

"Well, darling I do think you might at least give Dad credit for good intentions," answered Jim.

"Oh, I know you're sorry you're married me," sobbed Doris.

Jim was aghast as the low, rattling thunder of the tenth quarrel burst on his anguished ears. He strained his newly-made wife to him. They made up in a few minutes.

However, it certainly was a strain. Every moment of the day Doris was painfully aware of the Hobson family. June was always on the stairs, and Hobson followed her with a sour look on his face.

The sour look was explained on Sunday. When Jim went to the garage to get the car Hobson said to Doris: "Will you be going out likewise, Madam?"

"Why not?" asked Doris.

"Oh, quite so, Madam," Hobson retorted.

"Doris, aren't you coming? What's the trouble?" Jim asked. "Why, you're crying, dear!"

"I hate that mean old Hobson," wept Doris. "He's always disapproved of me, and he told me pointedly that there was a church only twelve miles away, as if he wanted us to go. And now he objects to Sunday autoing."

"The miserable old puritan!" Jim muttered. "But, darling, after all, the Dad—"

"Oh, I know you're tired of me," sobbed Doris.

The eleventh quarrel lung like a low thundercloud over the horizon. Jim strained his bride in his arms, and presently the sun began to shine again.

"If he'd had any sense he'd have known that a woman won't take orders from her servants," Doris said tartly. "I didn't really want to go, Jim, but I'm going now, just to spite old Hobson. We'll run down to the beach and come back at nightfall."

"Capital," said Jim.

Hobson watched them depart with an enigmatical look on his face.

They spent a glorious day together. They swam in the breakers, and they even ate peanuts, which millionaires' sons and daughters-in-law are really not supposed to do. When they got back—

"I wonder why Hobson hasn't lit up?" asked Doris.

"Confound him!" muttered Jim.

Hobson, waiting for the light—she was a little tiddly—suddenly heard him shouting. She ran to him.

"Jim, what's the matter?"

"They've gone. They've stripped the house, clean! Where's the silver plate?"

"My pendant!" shouted Doris.

It was gone. Likewise the best chin, Doris' ivory-backed toilet set, Jim's best suit, three hundred dollars in cash, and two oriental rugs. Jim rushed to the telephone, got his father, and a frantic conversation followed. He slammed down the receiver.

"Father never sent us any servants at all!" he shouted. It was a plain, flat telephone the police."

"I think your father's very inconsiderate to expect me to do the housework alone," said Doris, when he had telephoned.

"Why, why?" Jim stammered.

"Don't speak to me like that, Jim. I know you wish you were free again!"

"Poor darling, you're upset," said Jim.

Storm Number Twelve sighed wearily and yielded to the sun.

Change Needed.

Extravagant Son—Of course, I keep a running account of my tutor's.

Irreverent Father—Hunting account? It tells me it has been standing for 18 months."

Rather Slow.

Kris—Short claims that his ancestors were all early settlers.

Kris—Yes, and he thinks that gives him the right to never settle at all.

FIRE TORNADO

LIFE HAIL



Reputable Insurance Companies

Never Hide Behind Technicalities.

When you buy Insurance be sure that the "SURE" is in it.

There are positive tests that can be applied to prove dependability of insurance. Let me apply these tests to your policies.

E. Prescott Brown

Lancaster,

Kentucky.

Service that Serves'

When You Need a New Car,

A New Tire, New Battery

Or ANYTHING for the AUTOMOBILE



Remember our self starter is your telephone.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR U. S. ROYAL CORD TIRES.

PUT THEM ON THE FORD 3^{1/2} SIZE \$14.65.

Phone Number 23

Service that serves is our motto.

Paint Lick Garage

Kentucky.

Paint Lick,

TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT IS GAINING GROUND

Interest in "Area Plan" Developed in Many States.

Valuable Supplement to Accredited Herd Work Which Has Resulted in Eradication of Many Head of Tubercular Cattle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

In addition to systematic eradication of cattle tuberculosis by the accredited herd plan, interest in the "area plan," as it is called, has lately developed in many states, according to the report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture describing progress during March. The eradication of tuberculosis under the comprehensive plan generally includes a county as a unit and all the cattle in the county are tested. The report shows that in states where the eradication work was concentrated in certain localities in an effort to wipe out the disease entirely, a great many more animals were tested in states where the area plan is not yet followed to any appreciable extent.

In one month Nebraska, working on the area plan, tested 21,000 cattle. A number of other states made high re-



An Accredited Herd of Cattle.

ords as a result of the concentration of effort in a few counties. During March, Michigan tested 10,817 head; New York, 13,076; Missouri, 12,739; Indiana, 11,033; Wisconsin, 11,788; Iowa, 11,250, and Tennessee, 8,455. The total number tested in all the states during the month was 228,773.

The area plan of testing is a valuable supplement to accredited herd work which has resulted in the eradication of many thousand head of tuberculosis cattle and the establishment of more than 13,000 herds accredited as free from the disease.

There are now more than 300,000 accredited cattle in the country, over 125,000 tested once and found free of tuberculosis, more than 2,100,000 under supervision, and about 108,000 on the waiting list. Wisconsin leads in number of accredited cattle with 39,183, and Minnesota follows with 33,752. However, the rate at which the work is going on in some other states, these two will have to keep very busy to stay at the top.

TILLAGE IS PRINCIPAL TASK

Stirring of Soil and Destroying of Weeds Measure Productivity of Vegetables.

Tillage is the main task of the successful gardener, and the amount of work devoted to stirring the soil and destroying the weeds will measure the productivity of the vegetables. At this time the advantage of a wheel hoe will be appreciated, and for gardeners who have vegetable plantings of any extent this hand tool is almost a necessity. The work is about one-third that of hoeing by hand and it is done even more efficiently by the wheel hoe than by the old fashioned hand tool.

Wheel hoes run so easily that a woman can keep a garden in a fine state of cultivation with only a little effort. The wheel hoes have a number of attachments for various purposes, small rock teeth serving to keep the soil stirred after the weeds have been cut down by the hoe blade attachments.

GIVE POULTRY MANURE CARE

Fertilizer Deteriorates Quickly When Stored Under Unfavorable Conditions.

Poultry manure when properly conserved is a very valuable by-product of poultry raising, but it deteriorates very quickly when stored under unfavorable conditions. Much of the nitrogen is lost in the form of ammonia when poultry manure becomes wet. Unless it can be spread on the land immediately poultry manure should be stored under shelter—Maryland Bulletin 244.

TO ERADICATE PIGEON LICE

Dip Birds in Solution of Sodium Fluoride and Soapy Water—Keep Closely Confined.

Complete eradication of pigeon lice is possible in one treatment if directions furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture are followed. The pigeons should be dipped in a solution of sodium fluoride and soapy water, and afterwards never allowed their freedom. Stray pigeons must not get into the flock.

STARCHY EARED CORN SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROT

One of Most Useful Discoveries Recently Made.

Means Provided in Selecting Seed That May Do Away With Necessity of Testing Each Ear—How to Distinguish.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

In the study of root, stalk, and ear rot of corn, one of the most useful discoveries that has been made is a very noticeable difference between starchy ears and horny ears in the frequency of infection and in the vigor of plants produced. These differences are discussed in Department Bulletin 1062, Relation of the Character of the Endosperm to the Susceptibility of Dent Corn to Root Rotting, by John E. Frost, assistant pathologist. The investigations were carried on jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University agricultural experiment station.

ears of the dent varieties that have starchy kernels have been found to be infected with root rot organisms more frequently than ears in the same seed lots that have horny kernels. This provides a means of selection that may help to do away with the necessity of testing every ear to determine whether from the standpoint of root rot infection it is desirable to plant. Starchy kernels are easily distinguished from those with horny endosperm. The horny kernel is more or less translucent, that is, it lets the light pass through in the same way that oiled paper does. Starchy kernels are opaque—like a piece of chalk.

Starchy ears of dent varieties produce larger numbers of weaker growing plants, more susceptible to root rot in the field, than do ears of more horny composition.

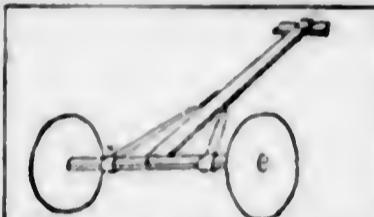
There is an impression among corn growers that the depth of the dent is an indication of the starchiness of the kernels, but this has not been shown to be true. Chaffy kernels are usually very starchy, but starchiness is not necessarily associated with normally matured ears that are rough.

The bulletin may be obtained by addressing the department at Washington, D. C.

DEVICE AIDS BERRY GROWER

Rolling Cutter Makes It Easy to Keep Strawberry Plants Confined to Alotted Space.

This device will be found handy in keeping the strawberry bed in order through the summer season. It is a rolling cutter used to cut the runners which otherwise would spread out between the rows and set plants where they are not wanted, writes



Rolling Cutter for Berries.

Dr. R. Van Horn in the Nebraska Farm Journal. By running this cutter up and down the rows one can very easily keep the plants confined to the space desired. Such a device is made of two cutters from an old disk mounted on a homemade frame, as shown.

POISON SPRAY NOT HARMFUL

Heavy Coating of Residue on Fruits and Vegetables Removed by Good Washing.

Heavy sprays of fruits and vegetables will not be found by consumers in normal quantities of growers who use them against pests and diseases. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, in some instances because of heavy spraying or spraying late in the season, investigators for the department have found comparatively large quantities of spray residue on fruits and vegetables at harvest time, especially on products grown in dry climates. When heavy coatings of residue were found washing and wiping removed much of it and peeling off all of it.

Experiments along this line were undertaken by the department because of the possibility that spraying of fruits and vegetables might leave enough arsenic, lead, or copper on the surface to be injurious to the consumer. The results, obtained by analyzing sprayed fruits and vegetables from various parts of the country and presented mostly in the form of tables, are given in Department Bulletin 1027, Poisons Metals on Sprayed Fruits and Vegetables. Copies may be obtained by addressing the department at Washington, D. C.

FIXING GRADES FOR MOHAIR

Federal Wool Specialists Are Making Careful Study of Output in Texas.

Investigations looking toward the establishment of grades for mohair are now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Federal wool specialists are making a careful survey of the various kinds of mohair produced in Texas.

THE CENTRAL RECORD.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

LANCASTER, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3, 1922.

NUMBER 17.

FARM BUREAU EDITION



THE FARM BUREAU IS THE BIGGEST ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

CO-OPERATION

Its Meaning and What It Accomplishes For a Community

The literal meaning of co-operation is "working together to a common end, but should you ask a member of the Burley Tobacco Association, 99 per cent of them would give the definition as "success."

Co-operation means a banding together for the common good, not a trust to the exclusion of those not within the mystic circle, but simply a banding together for the preservation and promotion of a common interest.

We do not know of a better illustration of the advantage of co-operation than that derived by the growers of burley tobacco from the organization of the Co-operative Tobacco Association. And what this association has accomplished for tobacco growers may be accomplished not only by farm producers but by every other class of citizens. No greater good can be accomplished for a state, a county or a community than through co-operation, banding together for the common good. Show us a business where all interested pull together and we will show you a successful business. Show us a county where the people pull together for the good of the county, and we will show you a thriving community.

Give preference to home products and home institutions and those home institutions will thrive, and their supporters will thrive in like ratio.

We do not mean by this that you

should spend every dollar at home regardless of the fact that you do so at a sacrifice, for the home merchant should endeavor to the best of his ability to meet the prices of his competitors, but the buyer should always take into consideration the expense attached to trading elsewhere, and usually when he buys carefully this added expense he will find that ultimately he could have made his purchases to advantage of his home merchant.

For instance, sugar may be advertised two cents cheaper in an adjoining town, you drive there and secure a hundred pounds thereby accomplishing a saving of two dollars, but when you figure your gasoline, or other expense, together with your time expended in the trip, you will usually find you have not accomplished very much of a saving.

Perhaps your home merchant is not able to meet this price because of the fact that the freight rate to the adjoining town is less, or the competitor buys in enormous quantities, thereby enabling him to sell a little cheaper. Another reason to be considered is county pride and the spirit of co-operation, a certain per cent should be allowed for the privilege of trading at home. If we would all cast this per cent into the balance in favor of our home merchant, the merchant, would soon come to realize that we were sacrificing for his benefit and would make an extra effort to make our purchases more to our advantage, and ultimately would be enabled to meet the prices of all competitors, and eventually it would not be necessary for us to go away from home for the purchase of any article we might desire.

We hope also that the merchants and other institutions of the county will take on a full quota of the spirit of co-operation, and will try to make their prices so attractive that every citizen of the county may find it to their advantage to "patronize home institutions."

ROCKDALE POULTRY FARM

Owned and Managed by Mrs. John Naylor Near Bureau Vista

A representative of the Record spent a delightful hour on the Rockdale Poultry Farm of Mrs. John Naylor, last Friday afternoon, and saw one of the most complete plants of this character seen in Garrard county. It is a veritable home of the Brown Leghorn, situated near the banks of the Kentucky river and overlooking the gorgeous cliffs that surround the placid waters of this historical stream.

We were given a hearty welcome by Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, the former showing us over the farm and while taking great interest in the industry, he very gallantly gives entire credit to his wife for the success which the industry has achieved to his "better half," Mrs. Naylor.

Walking out into the immense yards, a chick call from the owner, brought in view hundreds and hundreds of this popular feathered tribe, numbering as she told us over seven hundred. Pen after pen was shown us and the houses recently built for winter quarters were models indeed, built with a view for the comfort of the fowls in the coldest weather.

Most of the houses were built with an Eastern and Southern exposure, giving them all the sunlight, so important to the laying hen in winter.

As the Brown Leghorn is of the Mediterranean Class and are considered non-setters, incubators are used exclusively, with the very best results, many hatches resulting as good as 95 per cent. A large cellar room is used exclusively for hatching purposes, and live incubators are kept busy during the hatching season, to supply the demand for the young chicks from their many customers. The total capacity of the incubators is about one thousand.

The brooder houses are built with every comfort in view for the little chicks, heated by stove, which burns anthracite coal, well ventilated, with windows which swing on hinges and can be elevated at any angle desired.

Mrs. Naylor has made her poultry self-sustaining from the start, all of the modern conveniences having been purchased with the proceeds derived from the sale of her eggs and day old chicks, when she readily finds sales for her New York in the East to Florida in the South. Every year Mrs. Naylor introduces new blood to her flock of Leghorns and she says that none are too good for her eat doesn't let the price deter her, if she finds the blood line that she looks her flock needs.

It is when anyone's trip to visit the poultry yards of Mrs. Naylor and we are all contemplating such a visit will be cordially and graciously received.

TO KEEP OUT

CHINESE EGGS

Out along the coast they raised a awful lot of white leghorn chickens and produce a lot of eggs for the New York market. About a year ago they found out that the eggs from China were controlling the price which the Washington farmers get for their eggs. These poultry men along the Washington coast sent a committee to Washington, D. C. to try and get some protection on Chinese eggs. This committee did not go to Washington, D. C., as affiliated with their state Farm Bureau. As a result their trip was fruitless. Do you know we farmers can never expect to get along if poultry men are working by themselves, the cattle men by themselves, and the cotton men by themselves. We have all got to get together. If those poultry men from Washington had been able to say that "We are affiliated with an organization that represents a million and a half farmers," and then if they had presented facts showing that they really needed protection on eggs and were justified in getting it, we farmers through our national organization would have been able to help them out.

That is what is going to get us farmers somewhere—is to get together in a national organization in a national way, put our moral support into this thing, put some money into it, carry on our business in a businesslike way and we will get somewhere.

GARRARD COUNTY

"The Promised Land," a Veritable Land of Milk and Honey

Garrard county never looked better, her crops were never more promising and her citizens were never more optimistic or contented than now. The good Lord has favored us with the most seasonable weather within the memory of the oldest old timer. Far more seasonable has it been in Garrard than in neighboring counties, and in consequence her crops equal or exceed those in any other part of the State. The corn and tobacco crops give promise of being bumper, while the grain just harvested has been an unusually good crop.

Besides this we have had something which we have not experienced in many years, a good fruit crop. There has been more fine peaches gathered in the county this year, in all probability than in the past ten years, while apples, plums and pears are in abundance. Berries have also been plentiful, and the grape crop bids fair to be a goodly one. The good housewives have replenished their cellars and closets to such an extent as has not been done in almost a decade.

With the proper encouragement fruit growing could be made a paying industry in Garrard county, and with that splendid spirit of co-operation and friendliness abroad in the county we hope to see the industry given an impetus that will put the old county on the map as a fruit and berry growing county.

Greater Use of Grass Lands

Greater use of grass lands which are so common in Garrard county is recommended by Wayland Rhoads, Extension Specialist in Beef Cattle of the Kentucky Agricultural College.

He states that better use of the grass lands is one way for the farmers to reduce the costs of finishing cattle, both in the late and early summer. During the time the grass is tender supplemental grain feeds are recommended.

In a summary of feeding experiments by practical beef feeders in the Blue Grass, it is stated that out of 12 co-operators, five made a profit of \$12.07 on each steer fed while seven other feeders who kept records showed a loss of \$26.23 per head. Those who made the gains were farmers who had previously contracted for their feeders.

Merchants Favor Farm Bureau

According to Geoffrey Morgan in his annual report of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, just issued, wherever the principles of the Farm Bureau are understood, merchants have given the Farm Bureau movement their support. The Farm Bureau is founded upon such broad principles including economic, educational and social advantages, that all classes of citizens endorse it.

In some towns Commercial Clubs have subscribed for a Farm Bureau membership. In one town the merchants hung signs in their stores urging farmers to join their Farm Bureau. In another town, a merchant paid for a full page advertisement in the local paper telling the accomplishments of Farm Bureau.

WALKER STRAIN

Is The Most Celebrated of All Fox Hounds

All Aristocrats Among Fox Chasers Throughout The World Trace Their Lineage Back to This Celebrated Breed of Dogs

Followers of the hounds are becoming more numerous, the membership of the National Fox Hunters Association has grown until it embraces within its membership men from almost every state, men prominent in all walks of life. Their meetings have come to be most enjoyable affairs, not only to lovers of the chase, but socially. Notwithstanding this, the principal topic of conversation at these meetings is "dog," and a good dog taken to one of the meetings, if for sale, will be sure to bring a good price. For the information of the uninitiated we will state that \$100 is considered a fair price for a dog, and there are many men in Garrard county who make a business of raising fox hounds who sell the unbroken pups for from \$25 to \$100 each.

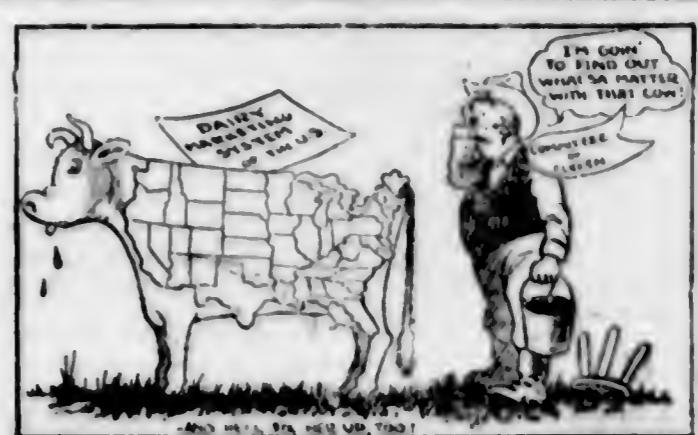
When one speaks of a good fox hound, his of necessity means a Walker dog, for the worth of a fox hound is determined by his pedigree, and the strength of his pedigree is determined by just how much of the Walker blood he has.

The particular breed of dogs originated in this county with the famous Walker Bros., Ed, Steve, Wade and Arch, all save the latter having passed to the Great Beyond. Clever gentlemen all, God fearing men, splendid citizens, as ever any county could boast, but keen sportsmen. It was their splendid sportsmanship and insistence upon fairness and honesty which brought fox hunting to be what it is today the true "gentleman's sport."

These gentlemen originated, and perpetuated, the splendid breed of fox hounds which bear their name, and Mr. Woods Walker, son of one of the original brothers, has at his home in this county one of the largest kennels of this breed of hounds in the world, and ships dogs all over the country. Mr. Walker is himself an enthusiastic lover of the chase, and his home is a Mecca for fox hunters from all over the country, and some splendid sport is to be found in his neighborhood. Archibald K. Walker, last of the noted brothers, resides in Lancaster, where he is engaged at present in winding up his affairs as sheriff of the county, an office he vacated the first of the present year.

In his sixty ninth year, but tall, straight, standing over six feet, he is yet Hale and hearty. He does not follow the hounds as of yore, but he can tell you the pedigree of any dog of prominence in the country, and he can tell every dog of any note in the country by its "mouth," that is he can distinguish the dog by its baying.

The "gentleman's sport," and the blooded dogs for its pursuit has spread throughout the country, but when you want the genuine dog, or the best authority on the chase, you must of a necessity return to the fountain head, to Garrard county.



"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

Dixie Stock Farms

Sanders Bros and Amon, Proprietors

Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Big Type Poland China Hogs, Shropshire, Dorsett and Southdown Sheep.

HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1911



HERD BULLS
Black Cap Royalty
Black Cap Woody
Black Jester, 2nd
Eric 400



HERD BOARS
Liberator Boy
Peter Pan's Revelation
Kentucky Ranger
Kentucky Checkers

We challenge the world to show better CATTLE, HOGS or SHEEP than we breed. The blood of the most noted strains in America predominate throughout our herd.

"EVENTUALLY WHY NOT NOW"

Place a pure bred sire at the head of your herd. Let us show you what we now have for sale.

"Visitors always welcome."

Phone 40-S. Bryantsville, Ky. Phone 387-H Lancaster, Ky.

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

Farm Bureau in Limelight

The leaders of the United States heartily endorse the organization of farmers. President Harding points out the farmer as the most individualistic and self-sufficient citizen among us and says that this is precisely the reason the farmer has not claimed for himself the right to employ those means of co-operation, co-ordination and consolidation which serve so usefully in other industries. A score or more of manufacturers consolidate their interests under a corporate organization and a great increase of their power in the markets results. Because he buys and sells as an individual, it is the farmer's fate to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market.

President Harding, alluding to the American Farm Bureau Federation, claims that it is the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country, and that it is attempting to give the farmer just such consideration for agriculture as a basic industry should enjoy.

"If President Harding gets workable program from the conference in Washington, it is likely to bear the trade mark of the Farm Bureau movement and so of the bloc. The President has virtually accepted in advance," is the editorial expression of the New York World.

There must be a new conception of the farmer's place in our social and economical scheme. The successful farmer of today, far from being an untrained laborer working every day and every hour that sun and weather permit, is required to be the most expert and the most versatile of artisans, executives and business men. He must be a mechanic, engineer, horticulturist, soil expert and stock breeder. And there is no business in which the talents of the skilled organizer are more importantly necessary.

An Active Vice-President

He Saved You Tax Money



Mr. Bradfute



Mr. McKenzie

Oscar E. Bradfute, of Ohio, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is now serving his second term. Mr. Bradfute is one of America's best known farmers. He lives on the home farm near Xenia, Ohio, in Greene County, where his grandfather was one of the early settlers.

Mr. Bradfute is President of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, one of the trustees of the Ohio State University, and holds a score of other offices which pay him nothing except the opportunity to serve his fellow farmers.

As a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Mr. Bradfute rose to first rank in the stock field. Year after year cattle of his breeding won the highest honors in the American show-ring.

When the Farm Bureau movement came along Mr. Bradfute was one of the first men to see that it was founded on a rock and to be a lion to farmers everywhere. He was drafted into leadership, and is today one of the leading figures and is today one of the leading figures. You will likely find him in Ohio, Washington, D. C., New York, Chicago, or Montana, looking after the interests of the farmers and the Farm Bureau. His counsels are much sought after. He has an enviable reputation for sound judgment and earnest convictions.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Wins International Live Stock Prize

HERE are the 1921 Boys' and Girls' Club champions of Indiana with their little favorite, Frances Rae, who exhibited the winning steer in Class A of the Union Feeding Contest at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago.



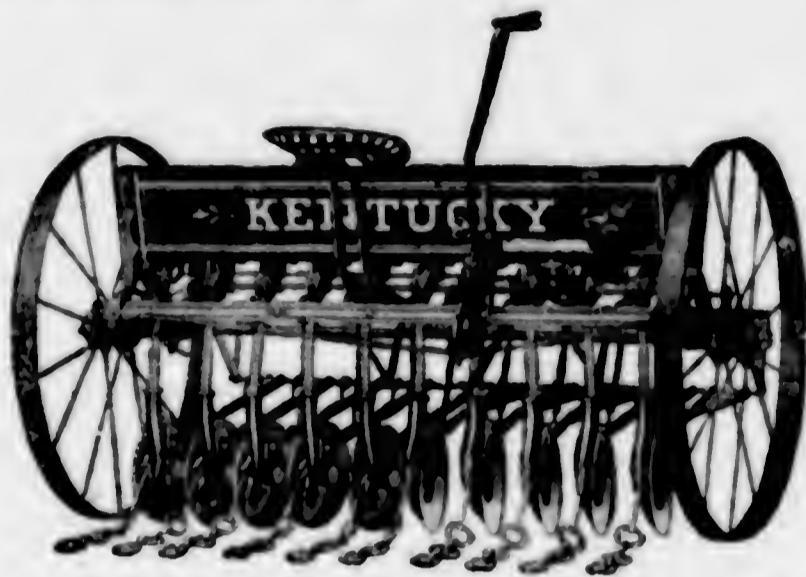
Frances is only thirteen years old, but has been in Farm Bureau club work for three years. The picture above shows her with her prize-winner and the other Farm Bureau Club members from Indiana who competed.

In her three years of Farm Bureau Club work Miss Rae has accumulated scores in live stock work, several hundred dollars and has achieved state-wide and national recognition in her work.

TIRES-TUBES

Never before could you buy TIRES and TUBES at our prices. Let us quote you before you buy. Tires have never been so cheap since the invention of the automobile.

OUR NEW SCHOOL BOOKS have arrived. We have a complete stock. Get the list of books you will need from your teacher and then bring it to us.



Remember we handle the old reliable KENTUCKY WHEAT DRILL, VULCAN and OLIVER PLOWS, also the genuine AMERICAN WIRE FENCE.

We have a few WEBER WAGONS left in stock which we are closing out at bargains.

We will be glad to quote you prices on anything you need.

Becker & Ballard

Bryantsville,

Kentucky.

AGAIN READY FOR BUSINESS

DURING THE PERIOD OF RE-ADJUSTMENT, WE HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED TO "PUSH" THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

WE WILL START OUR AUCTION SALES ABOUT SEPTEMBER.

SEE US NOW AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS.



OFFICES AT LANCASTER AND DANVILLE. DANVILLE OFFICE IN CHARGE OF W. E. MOSS AND R. H. DEVER.

SWINEBROAD

THE REAL ESTATE MAN OF LANCASTER, KY.

The Fruit It Bears

By JAMES W. MORTON

Executive Committee man of the American Farm Bureau Federation

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, though still an infant, has an enrollment of something like one million paid up members. When you remember that it took the Grange almost one hundred years to reach the million mark, you will understand what a precious youth it is."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is directed and controlled by farmers through a Board of Directors, consisting of one official from each state and an additional representative from each twenty thousand members or major portion thereof, and by an executive committee consisting of three members of the Board of Directors from each of the four regional districts of the United States. All of the officers and directors must be actually engaged in farming. The American Farm Bureau Federation represents the various agricultural associations. It does not attempt to replace any other organization, but it includes among its membership representatives of all farmer organizations. The Federation encourages community organization and cooperation."

The American Farm Bureau Federation is not a political organization. It believes that the safety, welfare and promotion of agricultural interests is vital to the public welfare and that these interests can best be protected by the united action of all regardless of factional or political differences.

Farm Bureau Not Political

The American Farm Bureau Federation is free from political entanglements. Whenever an office holder becomes a candidate for state or national office he must immediately resign his office on the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, the state farm bureau federations and the various county farm bureaus represent only a small investment on the part of any one individual. The entire upkeep of the county farm bureaus and the state federations in the American Farm Bureau Federation, uniformly apportioned, costs the farmer less than one cent an acre on his land. This includes federal, state and county appropriations and membership fees.

One-half to two-thirds of the finances necessary to support the county agent movement comes from public funds appropriated to maintain the agricultural extension work carried on through farm bureaus, but no public funds go to the support of the state federations of American Farm Bureau Federation. The American Farm Bureau Federation depends entirely for its support upon funds provided through the individual Farm Bureau membership fees, of which it receives not to exceed fifty cents per member. The farmer has been taught by the county farm bureaus the great advantages which come to them through organization. He demands that his interests be effectively represented at the council tables of the nation, and he is willing to make proper financial provision for such representation.

Judged by Accomplishments

Judge the worthwhileness of the Farm Bureau from the following statements. Surely an organization with only two years in which to work can be proud to write its name below such accomplishments.

The American Farm Bureau Federation secured endorsement of 16 states for organizing farmers into effective working Farm Bureaus—county, state and national.

The American Farm Bureau called national community marketing conferences on grain, live stock, fruit, dairy products, cotton and wool.

The American Farm Bureau appointed a committee of 17 which worked out a National Grain Marketing Plan, now known as the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated.

The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 15 which formulated a National Live Stock Marketing Plan.

The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 11 to work out a National Dairy Marketing Plan.

The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 21 to work out a National Fruit Marketing Plan.

The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 10 to develop a uniform Vegetable Marketing System.

The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 25 to develop the cooperative wool pools, which handled 40,000,000 pounds of the 1920 clip in 10 states.

The American Farm Bureau Federation endorsed the American Cotton Growers' Exchange plan for the cooperative marketing of cotton.

We assisted in securing regulation of packers and grain exchanges by supporting federal control measures.

We have directed national attention to agriculture's legislative problems and secured favorable attitude toward appointment of farm-minded men to high places in councils of the nation.

We have gained confidence of the public in the farmers' ability to handle their business in an organized way and in a manner that serves the best interests of the nation as well as the farming industry.

We have established a taxation service and outlined a definite policy for justly collecting federal revenue.

We have gathered and shipped to Europe 700,000 bushels of farmers' grain, corn, and saved from starvation thousands of children.

We have conducted county farm bureau hearings all over America and presented the farmer's own case to Congress and the public.

"Accomplishments." Has there ever been before a period of two years in which so much has been done for farmers, as these things which have been conceived, fostered and brought to pass by your Farm Bureau?"

HESSIAN FLY IS INJURIOUS PEST

Farmers Are Urged to Wait for Local Fly-Free Date Before Sowing Any Wheat.

HEAVY INFESTATION IN PAST

Great Deal of Crop Needlessly Lost Last Spring by Those Unwilling to Wait Until Danger Line Had Been Passed.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wheat growers are urged by the United States Department of Agriculture to observe the local fly-free date for sowing. In every state where there has been heavy infestation by the Hessian fly in the past the state experiment station and the county agents have taken steps to work out a safe date, after which sowing might be started. It was found last spring that a great deal of wheat was needlessly lost by those who were unwilling



Harvesting Grain with Scythe and Basket.

to wait until the danger line was over, or who were not willing to take the risk of late sowing.

To combat the Hessian fly pest where it was prevalent, the county agents and county fairs conducted for all the safe sowing date and for grain that was safe to savor. In most cases, it was earlier than Sept. 1st, and in many counties grain was considered safe till Oct. 1st or later. The department suggests that similar methods for determining the dates of safe time to plant may be used this year.

ACTIVE FLY CAMPAIGN

After finding a large Hessian fly camp last fall in the state, studies were made with various stages of the state experiment station and reports from these were prepared with results in local county fairs. County committees of farmers determined the safe dates for each particular section. Circulars and letters in the state were distributed as widely as possible. Many county fair exhibits were arranged. In Anglo-Saxon county one box represented the first day and was labeled "Sown too early" and the other showed no wheat because it was sown after safe date. An account of the Hessian fly will be given for new fields in September; which field will it choose?

Hatched Hessian flies were frequently shown as exhibits, also posters giving the life history of the fly. School teachers received copies of Hessian fly literature to use for the agricultural lesson in September.

ADVERTISED "WILD BISON"

The Hancock county agent had a display that drew the attention of hundreds of persons to the fly infestation. He advertised the "Wild Bison" the most expensive animal in the state of Ohio, and led the crowds to see a Hessian fly under a watch crystal. Similar signs described the control.

Paid advertising was frequently resorted to. Individual cards were mailed to every farmer in Anglo-Saxon county whose name appeared on the tax list. In Marion county a rubber stamp was made for the county agent's office giving the fly-free date. It was used on every piece of mail that went out. As a result of these various methods of campaigning, in Ohio a very small percentage, from two to ten farmers in a county, ignored the fly-free date last fall, so that the outlook this season is improved.

Similar activities were carried on in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. In La Porte county, Kansas, all infested wheat was plowed under in the spring and farmers were particularly urged to destroy volunteer wheat that had sprouted up during the summer. By far the most satisfactory control of the Hessian fly pest, however, has been achieved by complete cooperation of all farmers in each section, in observing the local fly-free date for sowing wheat.

EVERY WEED IS BIG ROBBER

Take Up Moisture and Plant Food Needed by Different Vegetables in the Garden.

Every weed in the garden robs the plants of moisture and of plant food, as well as crowds the vegetables. Any thing wild of garden weeds is just as applicable to those which grow in crops, so sharpen the hoe and go after them.

DISCUSS PLANS FOR ERADICATION OF "TB"

Eastern Conference Favors Area Plan of Testing.

Leading Chicago Packers Express Intention of Paying Premium for Animals From Farms With Accredited Herds.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Eastern States Farmers' conference, held recently at the Bronx, considered various plans for the way of eradication of tuberculosis from cattle and hogs, but the main emphasis was given to the area plan of testing cattle and the cost of this have thus far resulted in no results. The most encouraging fact brought out was that the leading Chicago packers recently expressed in a resolution their intention of paying a premium of 10 cents a hundred weight for hogs bred and fed in and shipped from counties accredited by state and federal authorities as being free of tuberculosis and the same for those fed and fed and shipped from individual farms on which the herds have been accredited as being free of the disease.

Breeders and business men present at the conference were of the opinion that the area plan is the most economical yet devised and that it affords the maximum protection to herds against reinfection. One prominent New England breeder and milk producer said that when tuberculosis was eradicated from a herd there were much fewer complaints of losses from other causes, such as say breeding and calf disorders.

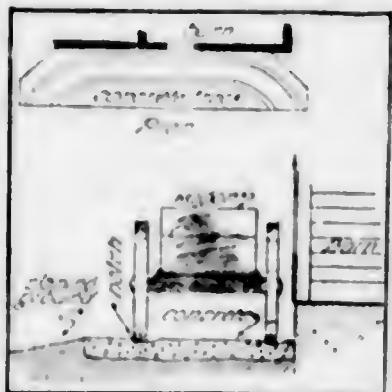
Federal and state men who are engaged in tuberculosis eradication work were unanimous in urging that there should be a "white spot" a tuberculosis-free county in each state as soon as possible. These free areas are the best kind of demonstration to the rest of the state of the good that comes through such cooperative efforts and the sooner these spots are found in all parts of the country the sooner will the plague be wiped out.

This was the third conference of the kind held in the region and it is probable that another will be held next year.

DRIVE WAGON CLOSE TO CRIB

Where Sloping Land and Soil Prevented Driving in a Layer of Concrete Remedied.

Several times built in a basement barn were hard to reach because the ground sloped away, and because a slot at one end prevented driving in close to the start. The remedy was to level the slope and put down a layer of concrete with grooves for the



Driving Close to Crib.

wagon wheels, writes D. B. Van Horn of Nebraska, in the Farmers' Journal. Each groove was a little wider than the wheel and curved away from the base at the end, as shown in upper sketch. Once the wheels were started in the grooves, they were drawn in close to the barn.

BETTER LAWS AGAINST DOGS

Regulations in Various States Intended to Protect Sheep but Are Poorly Enforced.

Although 48 states have dog laws designed to protect sheep, many of them are so poorly planned or so poorly enforced that dogs still do much damage to flocks, especially in the farming states where flocks are small and dogs are plentiful. There is need for improvement in these laws, but says the United States Department of Agriculture, a poor law that is enforced with energy may produce better results in sheep conservation than a much better law that is half-heartedly enforced. Dogs keep many men from going into the sheep business which is probably a greater setback to the industry than the actual damage done by them.

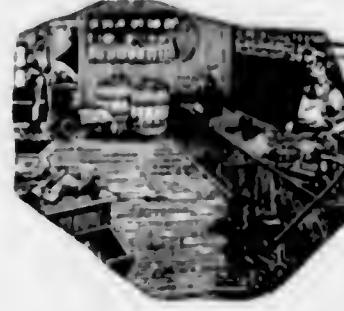
TIME TO CUT SWEET CLOVER

If First Crop Is Harvested 12 to 14 Inches High a Good Second Crop Will Result.

If the first crop of sweet clover is cut too low the plants are killed. When cut 12 to 14 inches high a good second crop resulted. These results were secured in a trial at the North Dakota experiment station in 1916. The sweet clover sends out its second growth from the stem. The buds form in the angle between the stem and the branches. If all the branches are cut then all the buds from which new growth can come will be removed. The lower the branches come out, the lower the first crop can be cut without killing the plants.

Attention Mr. Farmer

I CARRY PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING IN MY STORE A FARMER HAS TO HAVE. I AM SELLING CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.



I AM FOR THE FARMER BUREAU AND WISH YOU SUCCESS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION.

Noah Marsee, Jr.

Bryantsville,

Kentucky.

THE FOLLOWING PRICES ARE F.O.B. DETROIT:

Runabout \$319.00

Touring \$348.00

Coupe \$580.00

Sedan \$645.00

Truck \$430.00

Chasis \$285.00

Fordson

THE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR



Henry Ford

HENRY FORD was 35 years getting ready for the new price on the Fordson. He started as a farm boy, planning to get rid of the drudgery, long hours and low money return that has always faced the farmer.

He wanted to furnish you with a tractor that would not only do your work better and faster, but at lower costs—and the 170,000 Fordsons now in use have proved that he has accomplished these things.

What you get in the Fordson for \$395 f. o. b. Detroit is the greatest farm power unit ever offered.

Let us show you how a Fordson will cut farm costs, increase your bank account and take the drudgery out of farm work. Write, phone or call.

OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF CARS WE ADVISE YOU TO PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW.

HASELDEN BROS., GARAGE

Lancaster,

Kentucky.

CONTROL LEAFHOPPER BY USE OF BORDEAUX

Mixture Is Best Remedy, Says Department of Agriculture.

Combined With Nicotine Sulphate It Acts Little More Quickly but Is Expensive—Spraying Must Be Thorough.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Results of two years' work have shown that bordeaux mixture will repel the leafhopper, control "hopperburn," and is the best remedy, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in "Farmers' Bulletin 1255, 'The Potato Leafhopper and Its Control,' now published for the benefit of growers whose crops are menaced by this serious insect pest. Bordeaux mixture made according to the 14-40 formula, containing 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of sulfur lime to 50 gallons of water was used.

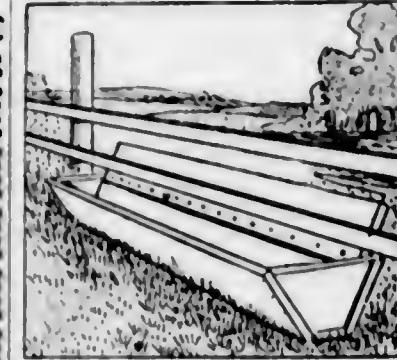
Bordeaux combined with nicotine sulphate acts a little more quickly in ridding vines of leafhoppers than does bordeaux alone, but the results obtained do not appear to justify the added time and expense of using the added ingredient. It is said nicotine sulphate and soap combined were found very effective in killing nymphs and a few adults present when the spray was applied. There was no lasting effect, however, because leafhoppers reappeared in a few days. "Hopperburn" was not controlled.

The spray should be applied to the underside of the leaves thoroughly, at least 150 pounds pressure being used so that a fine mistlike spray is produced. At least three applications are recommended, with a fourth if necessary to keep down "hopperburn" until the crop is matured. Both sides of each row should be sprayed to make the application thorough. Additional details are contained in the bulletin, which may be had free upon application to the department at Washington, D. C.

HANDY TROUGH TO FEED HOGS

Board Nailed on One Side Prevents Animal From Getting More Than His Share.

Feeding hogs in the usual manner often results in spilled feed and many times one hog will get more than its share. A person can, of course, get into the pen and pour the feed directly into the trough, but usually the hogs try to get into the pen and make a mess of things, writes Paul Gorton,



Handy to Feed Hogs.

In Power Farming, one farmer solved the problem by nailing a wide board to one side of the trough, allowing it to extend through the side of the pen. He can now feed them easily and with the board extending the entire length of the trough he can spread the feed the whole length of the trough and give them all an equal share.

PICTURE SHOWS BEE-KEEPING

Film Outlines Best Practices in Handling Honey Gatherers and Control of Disease.

Bee keepers will be interested in a new motion picture prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture showing the best practice in handling bees and the control of bee diseases. The film, which is called "Keeping Bees at Work," is intended to supplement a picture, entitled "Bees—How They Live and Work," issued some time ago for more popular use.

The new picture shows the need for requeening the colony from time to time, the way to prepare the bees for winter, the time to unpack the hives, the control of the swarm, and other details of management. The fact that the bureau of entomology will examine samples of colonies to identify diseases and advise on their control is brought out.

The film is in one reel, and may be borrowed by extension workers and others entitled to the privilege, or prints may be purchased for approximately the cost of making them, which is about \$37.

USE MILLET FOR LATE FEED

Small Area of Land May Be Prepared and Sown at Little Cost—Stock Thrive on It.

Many farmers find a late patch of millet helps out in feeding. A small area of land, provided it has not been left and lost to weeds, may be prepared and sown at a small cost in seed and labor, and considerable feed produced in ordinary seasons. German millet makes good feed when properly cured. Horses, mules and cattle like it, and thrive on it.

Exchange



Don't throw your old shoes away when you can get them repaired at a low price. **NEW SHOES MADE FROM OLD ONES.** Come in and be convinced. Give us a trial—Satisfaction guaranteed.

L.N. Wilson Shoe Hospital

Northwest Corner of Public Square

ARELLA HAS NO GREATER PROBLEM THAN RETURNING SECURELY TO THE NORMAL CHARGE ROAD AGAIN. THIS ISN'T LOOKED BACKWARD—it is a FORWARD LOOK TO STABILITY AND SECURITY. A FORWARD LOOK TO THE FARMERS' LEADERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS WITH A VERY LARGE MEMBERSHIP WITH AN AGGRESSIVE AND INTELLIGENT LEADERSHIP AND WITH A WAY OF REACTING WHATEVER PUNISHES THEY MAY FIND NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE. . . . ALL THESE ARE UNFOLDED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EVOLVING CHANGES OF RELATIONSHIPS AND THE MODERN COMPLICATEDS OF PRODUCTIVITY AND EXCHANGE. . . . IT IS DANGEROUS TO PREDICT THE FUTURE, BUT TO DREAM, DARE AND DETERMINE TO DESTROY . . . ALL THE FARMER NEEDS IS A FAIR CHANCE AND JUST SUCH CONSIDERATION AS ALL CAN BE AS HE DESERVES AS HE DESERVES TO GET A FAIR CHANCE AND EVEN HONOR TO GIVE TO A FAIR CHANCE.



Stand by the Truth.
Much less courage is needed to bluster out a defiance before our enemies than is needed to simply state the truth as we see it, and quietly stand by it. After all, quiet steadfastness can always be trusted to carry conviction.

Sentiment Analyzed.
By the way, why is it that the poor always eat crusts? What do they do with the soft part of the loaf? We never heard of a poor man, not in literature, we mean, who didn't make his meal solely on the crust of his bread. —From the Kansas City Star.

NOTICE

Sealed bids will be received at my office from now until **ONE O'CLOCK P. M.**

August 7th, 1922

for hauling the school wagons of the Buena Vista Consolidated School for the present school year. Bids will not be received for more than \$40.00 per school month and for a term of only seven months.

All contractors will be required to furnish their own teams and harness and responsible white driver. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids and when the contract for any wagon is awarded, there must not be any subcontracting without the approval of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education also proposes to run a school truck on the Polly's Bend and Buena Vista Route, just as it has done for the past two years. The contractor must furnish the truck driver, repairs and all running expenses for same and no contract will be awarded for more than \$75.00 per school month. Contract will be awarded under same regulations as for wagons.

JAS. R. ABNER, Supt.
GARRARD COUNTY SCHOOLS.

THOUSANDS OF RATS DESTROYED IN TEXAS

Rodent-Control Specialists Aid Local Authorities.

Counties Divided Into Zones and Money Raised to Give to Men and Boys as Prizes for Killing Largest Number.

Compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Six hundred and seventy thousand rats were killed in the extermination drives in Texas last year. County agents employed cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, state agricultural colleges, and the counties promoted many of the campaigns with the help of members of local farm bureaus and chambers of commerce and under the general supervision of biological survey rodent control specialists.

Some counties were divided into zones and money was raised to be given as prizes to men, boys, and schools killing the largest number of rats. The county superintendent of



A Few of the Thousands of Rats Killed in Rat Extermination Campaign.

schools and school teachers assisted particularly in stimulating the interest of the pupils.

The most rats were killed in Denton county. The boy having the greatest number to his credit killed 15,000 in six weeks. In Williamson county another boy killed 1000 in two weeks.

It is estimated that the rats averaged about a half a pound each, making about 167 tons of rats killed during the campaign. It is also estimated that each rat had lived a year, would on an average have eaten or damaged property worth \$1.00, making the results of the campaign worth approximately \$67,000.

SECRETS OF COOKING BACON

To Fry Until Thoroughly Delicious and Crisp, Though Unburned, is Not Difficult.

Frying bacon so that it is thoroughly delicious and crisp, though unburned, is not such a hard thing to accomplish as has sometimes been supposed. According to the office of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, it makes no difference whether the cooking is fast or slow, and to keep pouring off the fat as it tries out is more work than is really necessary for a perfectly good result.

Frying bacon so that it is crisp is chiefly a matter of getting the water and excess fat out of it. In order not to burn it, one should be very careful that neither the bacon nor the fat in the pan becomes overheated. Throughout the process the fat should remain a light brown color and should not be allowed to get dark brown. It is easier to cook bacon slowly than to cook it fast, because it is easier to keep the fat a uniform pale color when one takes plenty of time for the task.

Bacon to be crisp does not need to drain while it is cooking. It can even be fried in deep fat with excellent results. After it is cooked and before it is taken from the pan it should be thoroughly drained while still hot; then it should be served at once.

REMEDY AGAINST LAWN ANTS

Entomologists Recommend Drenching Nests With Boiling Water or Using Kerosene.

To get rid of lawn ants entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest drenching the nests with boiling water or pouring in a small quantity of kerosene oil. Similar treatment may be applied to nests between or beneath paving stones. Spraying the lawn with kerosene emulsion or with very strong soap wash is also recommended. For large nests dislodging of carbon injected into the nest by means of an oil can or small syringe is recommended to kill the ants. The fumes of dislodged carbon have a very disagreeable odor and are injurious, but they are not injurious to higher animals in the open air.

FREE RANGE OF IMPORTANCE

Chicks Confined Continually in Brooder Do Not Secure Proper Amount of Exercise.

Healthy chicks are very active. Chicks that are confined in a brooder house continually are not apt to have sufficient exercise which frequently gives rise to toe picking, feather plucking and other brooder evils. Free range gives them something to do and keeps them healthy.

Don't be Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

Don't think because you can get a big can of Baking Powder for little money that you are saving anything.

There's Only One Way to Save on Bake-Day

USE **CALUMET** The Economy **BAKING POWDER**


—It costs only a fraction of a cent for each baking.
—You use less because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength.



The World's Greatest Baking Powder

The Census in 1800 B. C.
While priding ourselves upon our census system it may be well to remember that census taking is no new thing. The first count of British heads took place in 1801 after long opposition based on superstition. The Romans looked upon it as a regular institution. But it is now found that Babylon took a census before 3500 B. C., which was perfected and returning made by districts in 2300 B. C. Fragments of the returns in the second dynasty of Ur are on tablets in the British museum. From the Sumerian Amurru.

Bad Risk in Windows.
Nearly every business contributes to a specialized knowledge to the census fund. It will strike many persons as a curious piece of information that plate-glass windows cost 1000 times more to clean than black leathering on them and cost 1000 times the risk. The explosive gunpowder that is used may be this. By this means it is possible to unequal expansion is produced in the glass of a sudden gust of cold air. The quick change of temperature which takes place develops which makes the glass brittle.

Bath in West Africa.
The Bantu of West Africa takes elaborate preparations for a real soak by digging a hole in the ground, in which he puts seven herbs, a quantity of peppers, cardamom seeds and bushes, then he pours in a lot of boiling hot water. After he gets in, a light frame covered with clay is put over the hole to keep in the steam. After hours of steaming the bather emerges and is washed off with clean water, then kneaded by a professional for one hour when he dons his scanty clothing and makes his way "shivering with pleasure."

The USCO
You Buy To-day is
a New—a Better—a Heavier
"USCO"
at the **\$10.90** Price
with No Tax added

LAST Fall at the \$10.90 price it seemed to motorists as if the 30 x 3 1/2 USCO had reached the peak of tire sales.

Yet the makers of USCO tires now produced a still better USCO—a longer wearing tire with—

Thicker tread—thicker side walls.
Better traction, longer service, more mileage.

And the tax is absorbed by the manufacturer.

The new and better USCO is a tire money's worth that was impossible a year ago.

It is possible today only in USCO.

Copyright
1922
U. S. Tires Co.

\$10.90

United States Tires
United States Rubber Company

The oldest and largest
Rubber Manufacturer in the World

Our Standard and
Specialty Tires

Where You
Can Buy
U. S. Tires:

HASELDEN BROTHERS, LANCASTER, KY.
BECKER & BALLARD, BRYANTSVILLE, KY.
PAINT LICK GARAGE, PAINT LICK, KY.

THE CENTRAL RECORD.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

LANCASTER, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3, 1922.

NUMBER 17.



Agriculture
is the
Most
Valuable
of all
Arts
—Lincoln

FARM BUREAU EDITION

THE FARM BUREAU IS THE BIGGEST ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN



Agriculture
is the
Most Noble
Occupation
of Mankind
—Lincoln

FARM BUREAUS ORGANIZED IN KY.

50 Counties in State Now Have
Active County Farm Bureaus
—Helped Burley Growers

Harry Hartke, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, makes the following report on organization during the past year. Acting upon the Organization Committee with Chairman Hartke, are M. O. Hughes, of Lexington and J. Lewis Letterle, of Louisville, with the assistance of Neff Morgan, the State Secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation headquarters of Louisville.

The report shows that fifty counties in the state now have active county units with paid-up membership.

The report of the committee shows that the burley tobacco growers have been aided very materially in the formation of their successful commodity organization made up of 60,000 growers.

In connection with the formation of the burley growers, the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation called a convention at Louisville in March which was attended by the organization experts from all parts of the United States. At this convention numerous plans for organizing tobacco growers were eliminated and the attention of everybody was focused on the plan previously advocated by Judge R. W. Bingham and Aaron Sapir. In the purpose of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation to as-

set other commodity organizations in a way along similar lines followed by the tobacco growers.

Chairman Hartke in describing Farm Bureau organization accomplishments, states as follows:

"The work of the Organization Committee was centered this year on strengthening existing Bureaus rather than on starting new ones. Practically every Farm Bureau was visited during the year by a representative of the State Federation and advice and assistance was given relative to increasing memberships, and strengthening the program of work.

"The following new counties were organized during the year: Boyle, Grayson, Hardin, Lincoln, Meade, Shelby and Wayne, and temporary organizations have been formed in Garrard and Madison.

"Three assistant secretaries were employed in the spring of the year to assist County Bureaus in organization work. B. F. Smoot worked in Western Kentucky; S. J. Lowry in the Central West, and J. H. Offutt in Central Kentucky. Letters received at the State Federation Office indicate that their work was most valuable and much appreciated by County Bureaus.

"The State Federation co-operated with the National Federation by sending a representative to Chicago to assist in working out plans for a standardized form of membership campaign. This work has been completed and will soon be in the hands of County Bureaus. It will embody some ideas from Kentucky's organization plans.

"Two Kentucky Farm Bureau members were honored by appoint-

ment on Organization Committees of the American Farm Bureau Federation. W. H. Stiles, of Henderson, was appointed member of the National Horticultural Committee of twenty-one and Harry Hartke, of Covington, was appointed to the National Dairy Marketing Committee of eleven.

"Upon request of L. B. Shropshire, Secretary of the Kentucky Pure-Bred Live Stock Breeders Association, the State Federation submitted a plan for the organization of this association. This plan was accepted, added to and improved upon, and resulted in the organization of the Kentucky Live Stock Improvement Association. This new association promises to be one of the largest and most important organizations in the State and will receive the active support of all Farm Bureaus."

This past year much money was saved by the counties having Farm Bureaus in the matter of fertilizer purchases.

R. W. Hite was placed at the head of the fertilizer committee of the State Farm Bureau Federation and due in part to his activities the price of 16 per cent acid phosphate was reduced in the spring of 1922 from \$32 per ton to \$20 per ton. In the fall of 1921 the Farm Bureau members obtained their acid phosphate at from \$16 to \$18 per ton, according to locality, whereas farmers in counties that had no Farm Bureau had to pay in some cases \$22.50 per ton.

Saved Members

Money on Grain

System of Quoting Wheat Prices
Greatly Improved—Bank Deposits Increase

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation helped their members to better grain prices according to the committee on markets and transportation.

Through the co-operation of the market editors of the Louisville papers, the Louisville Board of Trade and Glenn Hewett, of the Bingham Grain Co., the system of quoting wheat prices was greatly improved. Quotations were accurate and based on prices on Chicago and St. Louis markets, were on a much higher level than has ever prevailed before in Kentucky. As local millers quote prices to farmers based on Louisville quotations, this system added many thousands of dollars to the bank accounts of Kentucky wheat growers.

Bankers Approve

Farm Bureau—Help Get War Finance Funds

When Congress appropriated one billion dollars to aid in financing farmers, a committee of five was appointed to administer the funds for Kentucky. Of these members, three are Louisville bankers and the other two are General E. H. Woods, President of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, and M. O. Hughes, a member of the State Farm Bureau Executive Committee. The farmers were, therefore, strongly represented.

The outstanding feature of the work of this committee was the address of the Farm Bureau Finance Committee Chairman John S. Crenshaw, before the meeting of the Kentucky State Bankers' Association at Louisville. In his carefully prepared address he proved the necessity of bankers taking the lead in encouraging, fostering and financing all progressive agricultural movements, outlined a definite county program of work and showed how all agricultural activities should be handled thru the County Farm Bureaus. The plan was unanimously approved by the entire group of bankers by a rising vote and the address was printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the banks of the State.

Kentucky Farmers VOICE LEGISLATIVE NEEDS

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation has an active committee on education composed of H. S. Berry, of Owensboro; W. O. Hughes, of Lexington, and J. R. Downing, of Mayville.

Through this committee every farmer in the state has a chance to voice his opinions of needed agricultural legislation. Last year a great referendum vote was taken, not only in Kentucky, but in other states.

The American Farm Bureau Federation prepared a list of sixteen questions on matters of agricultural legislation pending in Congress. State Federations were asked to co-operate by submitting these questions to all Bureau members for their votes. Farm Bureaus can congratulate themselves on their splendid co-operation, as the vote from Kentucky showed the highest percentage as compared to total members, of any state in the Union.

This information enabled our Washington Representative, Mr. Gray Silver, to show our Senators and Congressmen how their farmers wanted them to vote on pending legislation. Our Senators and Congressmen deserve the thanks of all Farm Bureau members for the matter in which they supported the desires of our farmers, as evidenced by their votes. It can truthfully be said that the past year was the first in the history of the State of Kentucky that farmers had a real voice in legislative affairs at Washington.

Most people have their good points and their poor ones. A few have none at all.

FARM BUREAU HELPS GOOD LEGISLATION

What Has Been Done at Frankfort in Interest of Farmers
And Taxpayers

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation has a most creditable record of achievements in legislative matters the past year. The legislative committee is composed of W. T. Harris, Morganfield, chairman; Chas Anderson, J. Guthrie Coke, R. M. Blakely and S. E. Hierley.

The legislative program of the Kentucky Farm Bureau was not extensive, but contained matters of utmost importance to farmers. The following are the accomplishments:

The first item was a Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Law. This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, by J. E. Brown of the Shelby County Farm Bureau, and was known as the Bingham Co-operative Marketing Bill. It became a law in six days from the time it was introduced, record in the history of the State of Kentucky.

The Harry Hartke Bill, giving farmers co-operative associations organized in other states, the full benefits of the Bingham Bill, was passed.

The Anti-Trust Law, passed by the 1920 session of the legislature that threatened the existence of all farmers' organizations, was repealed.

Useless Offices to be Investigated

Believing that the taxpayers of the State can be saved one million dollars annually by the elimination of useless state and county offices, the consolidation of others, and the reduction of exorbitant salaries, a survey commission was appointed and an appropriation of \$25,000 was given them to investigate the matter. J. Guthrie Coke, of Logan county, a member of the State Legislative Committee, was one of the four members of the survey commission appointed.

A Pure Seed Law, passed by both House and Senate, but was vetoed by Governor Morrow because it contained an appropriation not called for in the State budget.

A Bill to repeal the section of the Farm Bureau Law which requires salaries for County Agents, was introduced, but was defeated in committee. The passage of this bill would have dealt a serious blow to the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture.

Railroads Defeated by Farm Bureau

Probably the most important piece of legislation passed was the bill to give the State Railroad Commission more powers to regular freight rates. A similar bill has been introduced at every session of the legislature for the past 20 years, but has always been defeated by the railroads. This time the bill was introduced and backed by the Farm Bureaus. The railroads used their best efforts to defeat it, and the president of one of the railroads testified against the bill before the House committee. This is the first time a railroad president has ever appeared before a legislative committee at Frankfort. It was a hard fight but the results justified the efforts. Only two votes were cast against the bill in the House and only six in the Senate. Thanks to the Farm Bureau, people of the State now have an opportunity to have their railroad troubles adjusted by the authority, instead of having to go to Commission cloaked with proper expense of a law suit in every case. The following work was also undertaken by the legislative committee in addition to the above legislative program:

Realizing that we have a number of State Departments that have always urged farmers to organize and co-operate, and further realizing that these same Departments have never cooperated among themselves, the chairman of the legislative committee called a meeting at which the following were present, besides the members of his committee: Hon. George Colvin, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. W. C. Hanna, Commissioner of Agriculture;

Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health; Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky; G. Ivan Barnes, Director of Vocational Education; Hon. Chas. L. Dawson, Attorney General, and James Speed, editor of the Southern Agriculturist.

Many matters of vital interest to agriculture were discussed and, upon request of a majority of those present, further meetings will be called. This meeting was the subject of a most favorable editorial in the Southern Agriculturist, recommending to other states that they follow the example of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation by calling similar meetings.

Many letters are on file in the State office of our U. S. Senators and Congressmen showing their appreciation of telegrams and letters that have been sent them outlining the desires of Farm Bureaus on matters of agricultural legislation. The record of their votes show that, almost without exception, they have voted favorably on all measures that have received the approval of Farm Bureau.

Taxes Were Reduced

A careful investigation was made of the tax problem. Figures were compiled, that were sent to all County Bureaus and given wide publicity in the press showing that farm lands are assessed at a much higher rate than other classes of property. Bureaus were instructed as to methods of handling their county assessments and the chairman of this committee, W. T. Harris, visited many counties to give advice along this line, and wrote numerous letters to other counties on the same subject.

This work saved Farm Bureau counties many millions of dollars in assessments on farm lands. One Farm Bureau reduced its assessed valuation on their farm lands four million, five hundred thousand dollars below the figures fixed by the State Tax Commission by following the instructions of the legislative committee.

To Stimulate Agricultural Factories

Adequate markets for manufacturing agricultural products are lacking in Kentucky, according to the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation. Among other needs, according to the Farm Bureau, are more packing plants, tobacco factories, hemp factories, woollen mills, buckwheat mills, etc.

These facts were stressed by the Farm Bureau and some results are materialized. The Emmart Packing Plant has been organized at Louisville with a daily capacity for slaughtering 1,000 hogs and 250 cattle, besides sheep, lambs and calves.

Mr. Emmart gives the Kentucky Farm Bureau credit for his incentive to organize this plant.

Now to add more packing plants, the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation is planning a campaign of "eat more Kentucky meat put up in Kentucky packing plants."

Farmers Oppose The Nolan Bill

The Nolan bill has been given some hard jabs by the Farm Bureau, but there may be other steps necessary to kill the measure.

The Nolan bill is not dead, as many farmers seem to believe. This bill, if passed, would add One Billion Dollars to the taxes of the farmers of the United States. A vast amount of literature favorable to this bill, was distributed in some sections of Kentucky during the past year, and this propaganda was fought vigorously by the State Federation wherever it was discovered.

Much credit is due to the newspapers of Kentucky for their splendid cooperation in correctly presenting to their readers the aims, objects and accomplishments of Farm Bureaus and for publishing the problems of farmers from the correct viewpoint.

Just So.

It is easy to preach contentment when you have all the oinks.

Joe F. Price

SUCCESSOR TO JAS. A. BEAZLEY

ALL KINDS OF

Insurance



Phone 27

Office Over National Bank

Lancaster,

Kentucky.

The Farm Bureau Secretary

MOST everybody in the Farm Bureau knows Secretary John W. Coverdale, who is our big organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, running smoothly and effectively in all its departments. He is the boss in the Chicago office.

John W. Coverdale was born on a farm in Bloomfield township, Clinton county, Iowa, in 1883. Until he was sixteen years old he attended the country school and in the fall of 1899 he entered the high school at Delmar, Iowa, driving six miles night and morning for two years in order to be at home in time to help with the chores. He was graduated from the Delmar High School in June, 1902. In September, 1902, he entered the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, as a special student. Here he spent two and one-half years in studying agriculture, and was chosen a member of the Livestock Judging Team to demonstrate at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. During his college career he spent considerable time judging stock at county fairs, and grain at farmers' institutes.

On January 1, 1905, Mr. Coverdale left Ames to engage in farming with his father in Clinton county, Iowa. He was married on January 29, 1906, and bought a farm for himself, moving on it March 1, 1906. Each winter, from 1905 to 1909, he returned to Ames for the winter short course in order to finish his training. He farmed for himself from March 1, 1906, to November 1, 1912, at which time he entered the service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Iowa State College to assist in the organization of county agent work.

While on the farm, Mr. Coverdale bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs, Shropshire sheep, single-comb Rhode Island Red chickens, Reed's Yellow Dent Seed Corn, and Early Champion oats, and made a specialty of showing at county fairs, institutes, short courses, etc. He has been assistant superintendent of agriculture at the Iowa State Fair since 1908.

On November 20, 1912, he moved to Ames to take charge of the county agent organization work. He was promoted to State County Agent Leader in 1914. Due to his efforts, Iowa was the first state to have a Farm Bureau with a county agent in every one of its 99 counties.

When the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation was formed in 1918, Mr. Coverdale was chosen as its first secretary. The membership drive which he organized and carried through to a successful completion is still the talk of the Farm Bureau.



*John W. Coverdale
Secretary, The American Farm
Bureau Federation*

members. No other state has yet equaled Iowa in membership. So conspicuous was Mr. Coverdale's record as an organizer that upon the formation of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on March 4, 1920, Mr. Coverdale was chosen secretary.

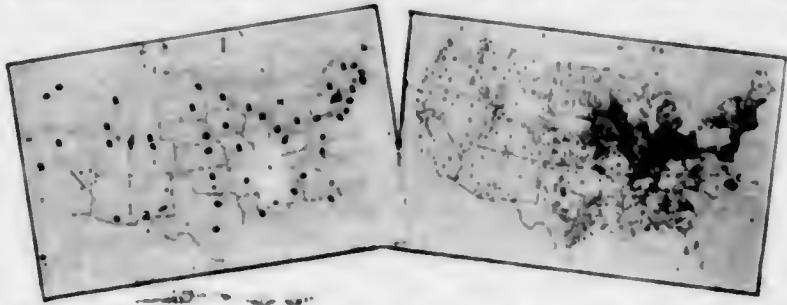
Since then the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation has kept Mr. Coverdale constantly on the job. As head of the organization department he advanced the membership from 374,688 on November 12, 1919, to 967,279 on November 1, 1921.

Secretary Coverdale is the first man in the Farm Bureau headquarters' office every morning and the last one out at night. He has been in every state in the Union in the interests of Farm Bureau organization. He makes a straight-from-the-shoulder speech, always emphasizing the importance of the County Farm Bureau and the local program of work. You've got to have a program of work, of definite service to the farmers, before you can hope to get next to Secretary Coverdale's heart.

STICKING IN PINS

IN Chicago the clatter of the stock ticker chatters out minute by minute the story of wheat sold and prices advanced or retarded. In New York this busy little recording mechanism whirs out a record of gradually strengthening industrial that puts men back at work in factories and shops. And those directing the destinies of business study carefully the unrolling tape and gauge their actions accordingly.

On the farms of America, in the corn-belt, the cow country, in New England, and down in Dixie the fight is being carried on these days to make permanent the farmers' organization to bring back confidence to our farmers and health and strength to their basic business of soil tilling and stock raising. That fight for better farming will be won or lost on the basis of Farm Bureau membership, because results are obtained, not by the



efforts of individuals, but by the united voice of all.

Checked Day by Day.

In the Chicago office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, therefore, the progress of this campaign for membership is being carefully watched and checked, hour by hour, and day by day, for this is the year when increased and stabilized membership is essential to the life of the greatest of all farmers' organizations.

Instead of a ticker and tape, a map on the wall shows every county in the United States. Whenever a county is organized and a Farm Bureau established, a red-headed pin is placed in that county, and "Farmers' Preferred" advances a point. Out west, where the counties cover hundreds of square miles, these pins appear far apart, while in little Rhode Island three pins close together make a 100% Farm Bureau state, but every pin represents hard work and tells in brief the story of success.

A Record of Devotion.

This recording mechanism, however, is much more delicate than is required to note the addition of new counties. Within the counties, in townships, communities, and parishes it notes and makes permanent record of the careful planning, the unselfish devotion of time and effort, the obstacles overcome, hopes sustained, and discouragements surmounted. As the stream of daily mail goes thru the central office, every letter is scanned for news from the field, unfolding bit by bit, the dramatic human story of the birth of United endeavor.

The searchlight plays for a moment on Virginia, where down in the Blacksburg

swings back for a moment to old New York State where, in Jefferson County, Ellington Township has just come thru with a sign-up of 90 per cent of the entire farm population.

In Utah, pushing the regular county drives we see the president of the state bureau taking the field at the head of a flying squadron in one direction while an executive committeeman of the national organization personally leads a picked team from county to county, in another South Dakota covered a financial deficit of \$3,500 in 31 minutes in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, new enthusiasm and endeavor are developing daily, and the director of organization is continually here and there in the field straightening out tangles, adding encouragement or advice, correcting mistakes, and always spurting on to greater and more united effort.

Your County's Story. So it is that the most detailed and minute information as to your own work, here in your county, is being abstracted and card indexed daily, so that at any moment the director may glance over the unrolling record and, at once in possession of all the facts in every case, apply pressure or help where most needed at the right time.

So the record grows, day by day, a county at a time, and in future years will furnish a history of these more difficult times when the farmer's voice is not always heard because he speaks so often alone.

The blank spaces on our map are being filled up with little red-headed pins, small in themselves, but great in the sum total of what they represent—a solidly organized American agriculture.

There are folks that blame the banker.

There are folks that blame the laws.

There are folks who think that Uncle Sam.

Is the one who's filled with flaws;

There are those that keep right on a kicking.

No matter who may be to blame,

But the Farm Bureau is on the job now,

And the farmer can play the game.

Hudson & Farnau

Dealers in

GRAIN, HAY, HEMP AND FIELD SEEDS.

BALLARD'S OBELISK FLOUR,

COAL, KANAWHA SALT, FEED AND BUILDING

MATERIAL



For thirty years farmers have received a square deal at this Place of Business.

We will continue to serve you to the best of our ability.

Our Motto—Quality, service and a fair price.

Our Telephone is No. 26.

Lancaster, Ky.

KINNAIRD BROTHERS, GARAGE

Dealers In

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

EXIDE BATTERIES

NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE

**Address of Frank O.
Louden**

Before the
Kansas State Farm Bureau
Feb. 8, 1922,
at Manhattan, Kansas

We are beginning a new year. The last was a trying one for all. For the farmer it was a perplexing year as well. He has seen the prices of his products approach the pre-war level, and, in some important instances, fall below it. At the same time he has paid substantially double the freight rates which he paid before the war and from 40 to 175 per cent more for practically everything he has had to buy. The much-talked-of deflation hit him first and hardest of all. He has felt therefore that he has a genuine grievance. He believes that the prices of his products, as compared with the prices of other commodities before the war, were fixed by the operation of natural economic laws extending over a long series of years.

Is it any wonder, then, when he sees that balance rudely shattered, that he should think something is wrong with the distribution and marketing of his products? In his efforts to improve these conditions he doubtless has made many mistakes. That is as sound in his instinctive feeling, however, that the road of progress lies along the line of closer cooperation among farmers, there can be no doubt.

Many Co-ops Formed.

Many cooperative societies for the sale of farm products have been and are being formed. Some of them will doubtless fail from lack of efficient management. Others, too, will fail if they attempt artificially to fix the price of the product. For in that case more men will rush into the production of the particular article and the supply will exceed the world's need.

Those organizations now being formed under the direction of the American Farm Bureau Federation are seeking to avoid this peril. They are based upon sound economic principles. They recognize the fact that over a long period of years the law of supply and demand fixes the price of every commodity. They know, too, that when the price of wheat on Wednesday of one week is ten cents more a bushel than it was on the Tuesday of the week before, this law of supply and demand is not freely operating on both days. And that difference may mean the difference between a profit or loss upon a whole year's work of the farmer. By orderly, intelligent marketing, they seek to correct this injustice.

Built Correctly.

This great organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, is built upon a correct principle. First there was the county farm bureau. Then in many states came the state organization. And so the American Farm Bureau Federation rests upon the same principle as our Federal government. It thus has vitality in all its parts. This strength is the total strength of all the county bureaus of the land. Through them it is in daily contact with men who live and produce upon the farm.

I think the most hopeful movement of modern times in agriculture is the farm bureau. I believe the county agent is going to help us improve agricultural conditions more rapidly than any other agency we have had, and that is because he gets the farmers to cooperate with one another along the most practical and successful lines. I know that is true in my State, and I am quite sure it is equally true here.

Not Satisfied.

I have heard many people criticize the present frame of mind of the farmer. His ability and his serenity are questioned. Knowing the things I have outlined here, is it to be wondered at? The farmer is not satisfied, and he will not be, until the proper equilibrium is restored as between prices which he receives for his products and the prices of other commodities and services, including freight rates. He believes, too, that no genuine, permanent prosperity can come to other classes and other occupations until this balance is regained.

Perhaps I have spoken in what many may regard as too pessimistic a strain. That has not been my intention. The conditions I have described are being remedied.

There is no reason to despair. The world must be clothed and fed. There is relatively but little arable land in all the world capable of cultivation that is not now under the plow. Meanwhile the increase in the world's population goes steadily on. The old law of supply and demand, which so many people assert to be the reason for low prices, will soon be working in favor of the farmer. Let him but hold fast, just as he has done during these trying years, and his future is assured.

In all our appointments let's let the caliber of the man and not the salary limitation be our criterion.

The Federation is trying to do big things. It not only requires big men at the head but big men as members.

Keep your eyes on the little things and not demand that the bigger ones come too quickly.

Each person handling Farm Bureau funds is adequately bonded and his books frequently audited by a public accountant.

One of the first things I can do to boost my Farm Bureau is to keep my membership dues paid.

Co-operative marketing methods have netted California growers twenty-five million dollars. The same principles can be used in any state.

MR. FARMER: When you write your congressman a letter asking him to support certain agricultural measures that you want to see enacted, lie is glad to HEAR from you. When you and all the other progressive farmers in your district give him the same information at the same time he is glad to ACT for you. Your Farm Bureau gives you that force of mass expression that claims attention.

There are folks that blame the banker. There are folks that blame the laws. There are folks who think that Uncle Sam. Is the one who's filled with flaws; There are those that keep right on a kicking. No matter who may be to blame, But the Farm Bureau is on the job now, And the farmer can play the game.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SPRING LITTERS AS COMPARED WITH 1921



Swine Judging at a State Fair—Displays of Well-Bred Animals Competing for Honors Have an Important Influence in Improving Live Stock Industry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

A net increase of 115 per cent in the number of young pigs produced this spring in the Corn Belt states is shown in a special pig survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This increase may overcome the present shortage of meat stocks, the department states.

The survey shows a gross increase of 228 per cent in the number of spring litters this year as compared with the number of litters born last spring, but the average number of pigs saved per litter is 7 per cent less than last spring. The April 1 broad survey report of the department indicated a net increase of 158 per cent in pig production this spring over last year.

The department points out that stocks of pork products other than hams in storage May 1 are 31 per cent less than the five-year average and 20 per cent less than a year ago. Ham stocks May 1 were 10 per cent less than the five-year average and 37 per cent less than on May 1, 1921. Stocks of other meats are correspondingly low.

It is also pointed out that the survey covers numbers of hogs and not weight. The records show that the average weight of hogs marketed has varied as much as 30 per cent, or from 130 to 202 pounds during the past five years. Many producers have found it profitable to market their hogs early at light weight before the usual run of heavy hogs later, the department says.

If farmers carry out their expressed intentions with respect to breeding for fall farrowings the total number of sows expected to farrow for the year, including spring and fall farrowings, will be 28 per cent larger than last year.

The survey indicates a prospective increase of 49 per cent in the fall farrowings in these states over last year. Last year fall farrowings represented 28 per cent of the total farrowings for

the year, while this year they will probably represent 35 per cent. If the number of pigs saved per litter is as low as this spring, however, the prospective increase in number of pigs next fall will be materially reduced. The average number of pigs saved per litter, as reported for this spring, is 5.04 pigs, compared with 6.1 pigs last spring and 6.0 pigs last fall.

Smaller Increases to East and South

The survey in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland shows an increase of only 5 per cent in the number of litters for the first half of the year while the total number of pigs saved shows a decrease of 3 per cent from a year ago. The number of sows bred for fall farrowing shows an increase of 23 per cent over the number of sows which farrowed last fall. A total increase of 14 per cent in the number of litters for the year is indicated provided the intentions of farmers to produce fall pigs are carried out.

In the Southern states, including Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, an increase of 5 per cent in the number of spring litters is reported, but the total number of pigs saved is the same as last year on account of the smaller number of pigs saved per litter. These Southern states show an increase of 27 per cent in the number of sows intended to be bred for fall farrowing over last year, with a total prospective increase of 11 per cent in the number of litters for the year.

The survey is based upon about 200,000 schedules received from farmers in the Corn Belt states, which produce about 50 per cent of the pigs in the United States, and from farmers in the eastern and southern states. The schedules were distributed by rural mail carriers to 15 farmers on each rural mail delivery route. It is planned to make a similar survey in about six months which will be used as a check on the department's estimate, and also indicate the number of pigs to be produced in the spring of 1923. The figures in the present survey are given below.

CORN BELT STATES	No. of litters born first half of year per seat	First half of year			Last half of year			Total			No. of litters first half of year	No. of litters first half of year per seat	No. of sows intended to farrow first half of year	No. of sows intended to farrow first half of year per seat
		No. of pigs saved per litter	No. of pigs born	No. of pigs saved	No. of pigs born	No. of pigs saved	No. of pigs born	No. of pigs saved	No. of pigs born	No. of pigs saved				
Corn Belt States	116.4	6.9	6.6	6.6	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7
Ohio	122.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Indiana	123.1	7.1	6.3	6.3	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2
Michigan	122.1	6.6	6.0	5.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3
Illinois	119.5	6.5	6.2	6.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2
Wisconsin	122.1	5.8	5.6	5.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.3
Minnesota	122.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1
Iowa	120.1	6.8	6.2	6.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	134.6	134.6	134.6	134.6
Missouri	125.0	6.1	5.3	5.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7
Nebraska	126.5	6.9	5.5	5.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
Kansas	120.4	6.6	5.1	5.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	137.1	137.1	137.1	137.1
South Dakota	120.6	6.1	5.9	5.9	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0
Corn Belt States	122.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	149.8	149.8	149.8	149.8
Eastern States	107.4	8.2	7.8	7.1	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.0
New York	107.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.2
Pennsylvania	107.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.2
Maryland	104.9	7.1	6.9	7.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4
Eastern States	106.0	7.5	7.2	7.1	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5
Southern States	112.5	6.6	6.1	6.1	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	174.0	174.0	174.0	174.0
Georgia	119.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	174.1	174.1	174.1	174.1
Alabama	119.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	174.1	174.1	174.1	174.1
Mississippi	119.4	6.2	5.8	5.8	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	174.6	174.6	174.6	174.6
Southern States	119.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	177.0	177.0	177.0	177.0

STORE AWAY CANVAS COVERS WHEN DRIED

Liable to More or Less Damage Through Moisture.

Heavy Pieces Should Be Stretched Over Beam or Large Horizontal Pole—Will Last Much Longer If Waterpoofed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Canvas and duck wagon and crop covers and canvas bags are liable to damage through moisture, causing mildew or rotting unless they are dried before being stored, says the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Canvas which has become wet or even damp should be dried as soon as possible by being spread over a wagon or hung over a fence or large pole until it is thoroughly dry. If the weather is wet, it may be hung under a shed or in the barn. No canvas bags, etc., should be folded or stored while damp.

Folding of a heavy canvas, especially if it has been stiffened by a water-proofing treatment or by being wet or frozen, may weaken or crack the fabric, causing it to leak. For this reason, heavy canvas when not in

use should hang over a beam or large pole, or should be suspended against the inside of a barn or shed rather than folded. Canvas and duck will give better service and last longer if waterproofed. The United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1457, gives full directions for waterproofing and mildew-proofing cotton duck. The bulletin may be had free on application.

PRODUCING CERTIFIED SEED

Many Potato Growers Will Be Disappointed Because of Rules to Requirements.

Probably as a result of the better price received last year for certified seed stock, Maine potato growers this year have listed more than 2,000 acres for inspection of representatives of the State Department of Agriculture. Many of these growers will be disappointed, however, because they have started with stock of no particular merit. Over a series of years an average of 47 per cent of the entries passed the seed-certification requirements, but this year the percentage will probably be lower. The mosquito standard has been raised. This year a field having as much as 5 per cent of mosquito disease is disqualified for producing certified seed. The best stock grown now is that from strains imported from the Canadian provinces within the last few years.

The Central Record, Lancaster, Ky. Thursday, Aug 3, 1922

Joseph's

NOW OFFERING AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE at money saving prices, as we must make room and prepare to receive our wonderful lines of fall merchandise.



FALL FALL FALL

Just a few words in regard to fall lines of merchandise, we will show the most complete line of Ladies ready-to-wear, shoes, piece goods and notions ever shown in Lancaster at prices that are just right, maintaining our usual good service and courteous treatment, we are looking forward to having an opportunity of serving you this fall.

Truth ever

Quality always

FARMERS--when you come to TOWN and want something EXTRA, come to

The Sanitary

MEAT AND FISH MARKET



All kinds of Meats--Fish and Oysters in season. Absolutely New and Sanitary.

Our Motto:

SERVICE--SATISFACTION--SANITATION

3 "The Farm Bureau Movement"

A Striking Book Review

by John L. Heaton in the New York Evening World

Up in the Catskills a young Cornell graduate drives a husted bronco automobile over obstacles that would turn a New York taxicab artist pale with fright. He goes everywhere, in any weather. He can give advice on bugs, blights, soil inoculation, dairy methods. He is the County Farm Agent.

Down in Washington a group of Senators and Representatives, elected by one party or another, disregard party to do the bidding of a new lobby, arisen to power in a single extra session so suddenly that the city public scarcely realizes it. This lobby, to which the Anti-Saloon League is an amateur, recently bumped into President Harding himself by marshalling the votes of ninety-four Republican Representatives against the lowering of the 50 per cent surtax on very rich men, which Mr. Harding had recommended.

From the modern knight errant in the tamed fowler fighting the modern microscopic dragons to the great organization in Washington that commands and votes legislation is only two short jumps.

According to Dr. Merton Kile, late Assistant Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation (that is the new power), in "The Farm Bureau Movement" (Macmillan), the first County Farm Agent in the United States on the present plan was John H. Barron, in Broome County, N. Y. Funds were provided by the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Lackawanna Railroad. Cornell offered scientific guidance. The date was 1911.

Now there is a Farm Agent in most of the counties, usually with an assistant or two. Associated with him, but independent, is often a young woman who also drives a wicked motor car up the side

How Much is \$10 Worth?

How many farmers would turn down an opportunity to trade \$10 for \$30?

Pressure from the Farm Bureau reduced the railway valuation for purposes of computing guaranteed earnings \$1,700,000,000, making an average saving of \$30 each for every farmer in the United States. If that were absolutely the only return on his investment every farmer in the United States would be wise in buying a Farm Bureau membership. It is almost as promising as oil stock and certainly much more fulfilling.

But even besides this a saving of a hundred million dollars was effected by a lowering of freight rates on basic commodities and grain, hay and live stock. These two examples of how the farmer gets the money back for his \$10 illustrates only the smallest part of the interest the farmer receives.

We do not always expect our interest on an investment to be returned in the same kind of currency. We invest labor and get our returns in wages. We invest the wages and get our returns in our ultimate goal—comfort, pleasure, a living. Sometimes our interest comes back in figures that can be added—dollars and cents of definite value. Sometimes we expect no other interest on our investments than the satisfaction of having invested—such as giving a meal to a hungry man. One kind of an investment is made when bank stock is bought and another when school taxes are paid.

When a farmer joins the Farm Bureau the same ten dollars acts as an investment in both kinds and not only does the farmer get back his interest of a hundred or more per cent in cash but he receives a return on his membership fee more valuable and more stable than dollars.

His membership fee is an insurance he takes out on his profession. It is a gift indirectly to the happiness of his family. Also, it is a charity donation for suffering agriculture. It is succor to the poor and needy just as sure as Salvation Army soup. It will help build up your roads, keep your taxes down, give your community information, a new social life, and a selling point to homesellers. It will raise the morale of America. It helps cancel your civic, religious, educational and charity obligations. Last year, it returned you more than \$30.

Where else will \$10 bring such a high rate of interest?

Where else will \$10 do so much good?

Who Sets the Prices?

"When the people stop to think, old and established institutions crumble and disappear."

The farmer and his son rode silently home from town. The wagon was empty but for the two sacks of flour purchased from the merchant who had bought their produce.

Puffing on his pipe the farmer pondered over some question of the moment. The boy's mind was not inactive.

"Pa," he said, "when you took our stuff to the store what did you ask the man?"

"I asked him how much he was giving today."

"And when you bought the flour, what did you ask him?"

"How much he was asking."

"You asked him how much he would pay for our stuff and then how much he would take for his?"

Lapsing into silence the boy thought over this and the silent man puffing his pipe by his side also thought.

"When the people stop to think, old and established institutions crumble and disappear."

The Farmer in Washington

For thirty years Wall Street has had a bloc in Congress. Now the farmers have their bloc. Behind the farmers' bloc is an organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, which first supplied the initiative and the leaders for the Farm Bloc in Congress.

The Farm Bloc is the name that has been given to a group of Senators and Representatives who are getting action on agricultural legislation. The American Farm Bureau Federation, through the farmers' bloc, has been able to get on the statute books every project for which it has been working. Here, at least, is something worth-while about which there can be no dispute.

Individually the farmer never could have formed such a bloc. No one farmer could ever hope to gain such a victory. It is only an organization such as the Farm Bureau that, by making use of its referendum, is able to discover just what the farmer wants in the way of legislation and go about getting that thing for him in an intelligent and effective manner.

The Farm Bureau has proven already that it is quite capable of looking after the farmer's legislative needs in the nation's capitol.

A Growing Pup

Even when the Farm Bureau was a mere pup, it showed signs of being a mastiff. And the men of the world who parasitize on agriculture realize that it was no mongrel stray among organizations, and that it might some day grow up and sink sharp teeth into their heels. But they nodded at one another reassuringly and whistled to the older organizations: "Note the conceit of that Farm Bureau puppy," they said, "run him out or he'll sleep on your carpet and dig up your bones. Sis 'em!"

"Put 'em all to fighting each other," said the enemies of agriculture, walking complacently away.

So the old organizations barked a bit at the Farm Bureau and were aloof. But the Farm Bureau went about hunting its own rabbits and neither howled in the moonlight nor yelped at its neighbors. Neither did it dig up buried bones.

When it became nearly grown it tried to run in the hunt with the others—at first there was an occasional exchange of nips on the ears—but one by one the Farm Bureau and its farm organization companions are getting acquainted. The others may find the Farm Bureau a younger, bigger, stronger dog, but they realize that it does not intend to fight its own kind. It has its eye on better meat.



GARRARD COUNTY KENTUCKY

IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE WORLD. HER PROGRESSIVE FARMERS TOGETHER WITH GAINES' "PROMPT PAYING INSURANCE" HAVE MADE OLD KENTUCKY FAMOUS.

THE BEST WE HAVE IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR THE GARRARD COUNTY FARMER.

Gaines, The Insurance Man

Farmers Attention

Trent Tires AND Tubes

GEO. SWINEBROAD

On The Square.

Lancaster, Ky.

Distributor for

DUNN BROTHERS, DANVILLE, KY.

We are for the Farm Bureau. Look over this price list...

We will save you money.

REVISED LIST PRICE ON TRENT TIRES AND TUBES

Size	Fabric	Cord	Tubes
30x3	\$ 6.95	\$ -----	\$ 1.45
30x3 1/2	7.95	11.80	1.75
31x4	11.92	-----	2.15
32x4	14.25	19.75	2.20
33x4	15.25	20.30	2.35
34x4	16.10	21.25	2.45
32x4 1/2	-----	23.95	3.25
33x4 1/2	-----	24.90	3.35
34x4 1/2	-----	26.00	3.65
33x5	-----	30.80	3.95
35x5	-----	32.20	4.00

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.)

All Join Hands

By JOHN W. COVERDALE

Secretary American Farm Bureau Federation

"The farmer has relinquished his imaginary independence and reached out his hand to his neighbor. 'Together We Win' is our watchword today. The object of the Farm Bureau, in formal language, is to create a county-wide organization to advance and improve the agriculture of the country, to co-operate with the State Colleges of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture in the employment of a county agent or agents to develop a definite program of work that will bring to the county a better economic, social and educational condition so as to make farming more profitable and country life more attractive."

The mission of the Farm Bureau is to give service. It is not an uprising of outraged farmers nor was it organized to accumulate strength enough to fight the other fellow. The Farm Bureau grew from a desire on the part of the farmers for better production. It had its beginning in the south where demonstration agents were hired to try to teach the cotton farmers how to fight boll weevils. This was in 1901, and when the first County Farm Bureau was organized in the north ten years ago there were three hundred county farm demonstration agents working in the south. It is because the Farm Bureau is built from the ground up, with the county organization as the basic unit, that it has been so rapid.

The Biggest Job.

Transcending all the other work of the Farm Bureau is the establishment of strong local units of the organization in every community of the land. Without strong local units composed of men and women doing the every day work of the farm, selling the products of their farm labor, and buying things to make better homes and better farms and better rural life, the Farm Bureau is without that which justifies its existence. Where we are living members where people are dissatisfied, where folks do not think that they are getting value received for their due, there you will find a local unit that is not functioning properly. Something is wrong, and it is up to the members themselves to analyze the situation and find out what it is. You will remember how the Lord commanded Gideon, saying, "Now therefore, go to, proclaim in the ears of the people, saying, whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return, and depart early from Mount Gilead."

It seems to me that we may very well go to the Farm Bureau hour today.

Whoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead.

For Strong Hearts.

For we have a great work yet to do and it is no work for the weak at heart, the weak and the fearful. What, then, is our work and our future?

If I had my way, I would make an ideal county farm bureau. I would establish it on a state wide basis and call that the state farm bureau. Then I would expand that on a nation wide basis and call that the American Farm Bureau Federation. But the movement is too young for that yet. It will take more than ten years of education and organization to reach that ideal. The Farm Bureau believes that the safeguarding and promotion of agricultural interests are vital to the public welfare, and that these interests can best be protected by the united action of all, regardless of sectional or political differences. It depends for its strength upon the kind of support given it by the local communities, county and state organizations, and the cooperation which it receives from the various agencies interested in the welfare of agriculture.

Our First Effort.

The Farm Bureau is a mutual self-help organization for the farmer. Our first task is one of organization and cooperation. Our first effort to be of real service to the farmer is to secure for him a measure of economic justice.

For instance, every man who moves out to the farm to take up that work as a life occupation deserves upon that calling with the idea of making a living for himself and his family, to provide the necessary means of a comfortable living as well as educational features for his children. Hence, anything that can be done to increase the net income of that farm will start the owner on the road to purchasing the necessities of life. It is an everlasting cycle when the farmer quits buying, everybody has to quit.

Our whole cooperative marketing program is based on a sound, thorough analysis of business conditions. Our legislative program is built from the thoughts of the same, the agricultural interests of the country. The organization is built with the same thought in mind, and if these conditions can be righted it will mean not only more products on the farm, but better equipment, better homes, better schools and better churches, and above all, a better class of citizenship when the farmers of our forty-eight states once learn that "Together We Win" is the watchword to follow.

"TUNED TO A SONG."

On his horse went dead and his mate went lame. And he left his crop in the tender green. Then a hurricane came along one day. And blew the house where he lived away. He left in the ground, G. H. he left. He joined the Farm Bureau and the spell went down.

And now he's master of the township around. Do they sing in the farm bureau meetings?

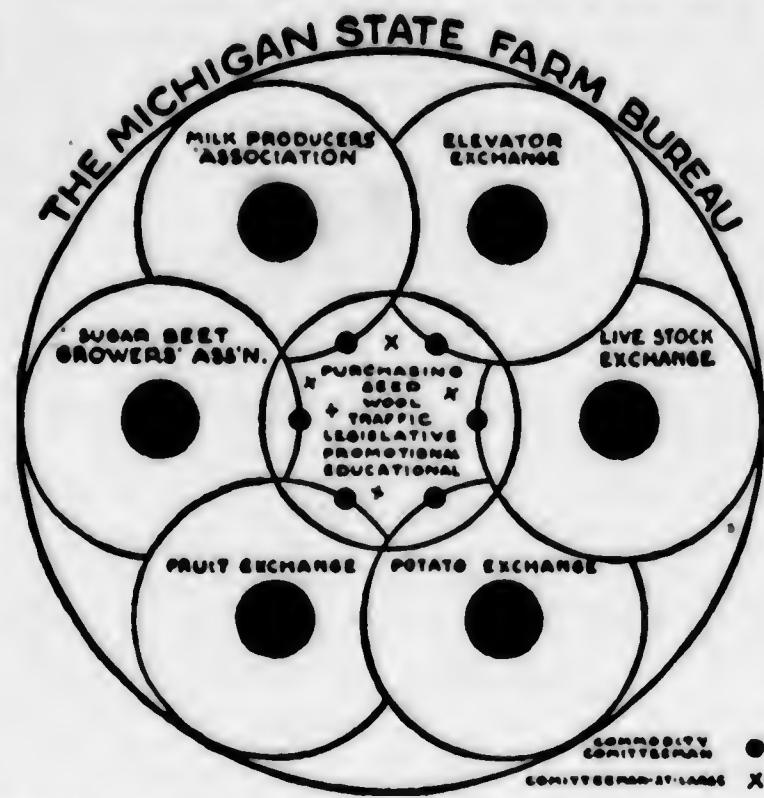
Well, you should hear them, say local county farm bureau organizers! The farm bureau not only sings but writes songs profusely. The movement has an official song book with twenty-four of 'em included.

The above ditty, sung to the tune of "Turkey In The Straw," has enlivened more than one community meeting of Farm Bureau members.

The president of the National Farm Bureau, J. R. Howard, an Iowa farmer, says, "I like to think that the forward march of the Farm Bureau army is timed to song."

Unites Commodity Marketing Organizations With Farm Bureau

Commodity Organization Plan of



THE plan shown in the above chart provides an affiliation of the commodity marketing organizations with the Michigan State Farm Bureau on the basis of their common interests, such as seed, legislation, purchasing, etc., shown by the commodity circles dipping into the State Farm Bureau service circle as well as for co-operative business service between the various commodity exchanges, shown by the union of the commodity exchange circles. Such an arrangement would give the farm bureau members of any commodity exchange access to the business service of the other exchanges, under their respective titles, as well as to the general services of the State Farm Bureau.

The plan is shown here merely as an example of what one state has done in uniting the commodity marketing organizations with the State Farm Bureau Federation.

"Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau"

Extract from Speech

by
Prof. Ralph H. Gabriel
Professor of History in Yale University

Farm children in all parts of the United States have entered a contest in writing letters on "Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau".

The children who write the letters are the first reason. Dad should join the Farm Bureau because he owns them every precaution he can take for their welfare. He should take an interest in co-operative marketing because he owes his children a strong financial background—as good clothes as other kids wear. He helps his high school junior girl the kind of dresses in which she can meet the merchant's daughter and other classmates without envy.

He owes the little tyke who takes a bucket as big as himself to the cow on every morning and struggles back with it full of milk, a safe future with capital advantages and a proper hospital if he is sick. He owes the twelve year old who rides a plow through a hot and dusty August day a college education and a good time once in a while. He owes the children who unquestioningly help him produce, luxuries like magazines, trips to the city, comfortable houses, laundry, all things that money can buy. And, of course, isn't a farmer in the United States who doesn't want his children to have an easier life than he has had?

The Farm Bureau presents a cause to these ends, not separate and apart, but it is an opportunity. The man should no build up his business and so organize the farmer as to say that the little letter writers will no longer be discouraged and sell their farms for a mass of potage in the city. The Farm Bureau stands for better homes, better homes for government, for better, more secure business education, for money to buy American products. An interesting agricultural

fact is that the Farm Bureau is the only organization in the country that will learn how to live in the city.

It is right, but we believe he has other reasons than that.

PRESIDENT HARDINGE ARRIVES A BOOK and one of his *Advises* a book to do with American Agriculture.

There are a few of the statements in President's speech.

"Therefore the farmer has been an individualist. He has not had a ready means of defense against the strong organizations of both capital and labor which in their own interest have at times imposed unfair conditions upon him. It is true that at times during the past fifty years, there have been temporary farmers' organizations brought together to combat some unusually burdensome conditions but usually breaking down when the emergency has passed."

"But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort, organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising whatever funds they may find necessary to promote the interests of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests."

Arizona is one of those big western states. They only have about 7,000 farmers, but they have 5,000 of them in their state Farm Bureau. As a result of their state organization, they recently got together with the packers and in place of shipping in outside beef to feed Arizona, arrangements have been made whereby the packers will be able to feed Arizona farmers with Arizona beef.



SERVICE

Fifteen years of service has shown you that The Garrard Bank & Trust Company is or should be your bank. If you have no account with us— we want you. Give us your Regular Account— Time Deposit or Savings Account.

You know our motto is service to the Farmer, Merchant and all others.

If you do not "belong" come to see us.

Respectfully,

THE GARRARD BANK & TRUST CO

Lancaster

Kentucky.

ASSIGNEE SALE

The undersigned as assignee of Lydia B. McKechnie will
on

Saturday, Aug 5th
AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

on the farm of said McKechnie, near Marecellus, Ky., sell at public auction the following personal property:

One Deering Binder, (nearly new), mower, plows, cultivators, blizzard cutter, gasoline engine and feed grinder, wheat drill, roller, corn planter, cutting harrow and numerous small tools, also one automobile, one sow and pigs, 3 broad sows, (will farrow in about 3 weeks), and one aged mare.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums under \$20.00 cash in hand, over that amount on 3 months time with good surety drawing 6 per cent interest from date. Said sale is made pursuant to order of Garrard County Court.

Jas. A. Beasley, Assignee

Robinson & Kauffman, Atty's for Assignee.

Our Own Problem

By W. H. WALKER

Executive Committeeman of the American Farm Bureau Federation

"Away back in the beginning of the history of America the ideals which are incorporated in the Constitution of the United States are set forth in—We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, etc., and provide for the common defense and secure for ourselves prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States."

"This is the composite picture of the agricultural mind of America."

"You cannot find such wonderfully inspired thoughts as that emanating from the crowded, congested districts of tenement quarters. This is the inspiration and the dream of the man who lived modestly, who cooperated with his neighbor, who was not allowed about and embarrassed by people putting him about. He thought along the lines of the posterity and the farmers of America—ninety-five per cent of the people living in America at that time were farmers. They made possible this Republic of the United States of America."

The Farmers' Part.

"They fought the wars. The monuments in Lexington and Concord, dedicated to the memory of those who fought, are statues of stalwart, husky farm boys. Washington, Monroe, Jefferson and John Hancock lived on the farm and was the head of the Supreme Court, he was truly a farmer. Our Constitution is purely the contribution of the farmers' mind."

"After launching the Ship of State, one thing happened which possibly changed the entire trend and thought of the United States—the discovery of the steam engine, which made possible central factories in central points, and then there came the controversies of the man who owned the machine and the man who operated the machine, and the controversy has continued between the man who owned the machine and the man who operated the machine until the problems of capital and labor have been solved far in advance of those of agriculture."

"We have had the problems of agriculture facing us since the Revolutionary War, but instead of solving them and fighting them out and occupying the center of the stage as has labor and capital, agriculture has gradually retreated from those problems. If the agriculturist has had an acute problem in Kentucky, he retreated to Ohio, and the expansive territory offered to the people of America has afforded relief to the agriculturist in these economic problems and has delayed the solution of these problems possibly 25 years. The capital invested in agriculture is so strong that if the farmers should sell out, they could buy with that money in hand all of the railroads of the United States, all of the manufacturing plants, and then the next 25 biggest industries of the United States. That is merely representing the capital invested."

Washington Conference.

"We had a conference last April in Washington our Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and we invited to this conference representatives from every state in the Union, leading agriculturists, financiers, and we asked them questions. What is the difficulty with agriculture in your part of the country? And they brought in various answers as to their difficulties that were affecting agriculture in that part of the country, and we, after a careful analysis, were able to group them under practically four heads: transportation difficulty, a financial difficulty, a marketing difficulty, and a tax or tariff difficulty. And then I closely identified with those were the various groups under which you could subdivide those heads, but those were the chief problems."

"What do you consider is necessary in a legislative way to correct those difficulties? They outlined a program then to be presented at Congress in this last session. The Agricultural Bill came into being."

The Distribution Cost.

"In living with Secretary Wallace and Mr. Hoover, and two or three more members of that like standing, this point was brought up for discussion. Under our present methods of transportation today, the center of production of the United States is about at St. Louis, Missouri, the center of consumption is near Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. Under our present methods of distribution it costs more to take food assembled at St. Louis to Philadelphia than it does to go down to Argentine Republic or New Zealand and deliver that same amount of food to Philadelphia."

"There are tremendous responsibilities placed upon the people of the United States, not agriculturists alone, but everybody interested in agriculture is interested in the correct solution of these problems, and there never was a time in the civilization of society where there were more people looking towards the United States for the standard by which they shall standardize their type of civilization at this time. When I look over this whole country with that view, it seems to me there never was a call so great as that upon the people of America today to act in a co-operative, friendly, patriotic spirit to solve some of these problems."

"The Farm Bureau has undertaken to solve these problems for farmers as a class. It is the farmer organized. And organized, he can do through his organization, the Farm Bureau, what, if he attempted singly, would result in miserable failure."

"A pair of men's shoes weighs three pounds and is priced at \$10.00. A cowhide weighs fifty-five pounds and the price today is seven cents per pound. A farmer hauls hides to town and offers to trade them to the storekeeper for shoes. If the storekeeper takes him up on the basis of present prices the farmer finds that he is not strong enough to carry across the street from his wagon to the store enough hides to pay for the shoes."

"Farmers Must Work Together"

by
WARREN G. HARDING,
 President of the United States of America

When the responsibility for leadership in putting America back on to the main road, was placed upon me, I said to myself that we must all unite under the slogan "America First." When I say America First, I mean not only that America maintain her own independence and be first in fulfilling her obligations to the world, by deeds rather than words, and by example rather than preaching, but I mean that at home any special interest, any class, any group of our citizenship that has arrayed itself against the interests of all, must learn that at home, as well as abroad, America First has a meaning, profound, and, with God's aid, everlasting.

It is true that you, the farmers of this country, and I are charged with an obligation of program and definite action that fosters the welfare of all America, the welfare of the man who lives in the house with the red barn and the productive fields behind it, and also the welfare of the man who in a crowded industrial city, comes home at nightfall to climb the stairs to his fourth-floor home, behind the fire-escapes, with hunger in the body.

A Day of Land Hunger.

The day of land hunger has come. The day when we see before us the spectacle of the land-owning farmer being displaced by capitalistic speculation in land and the soil-exhausting and landlord-exploited tenant farmer has come. The day when the share of the American farmer is whatever is left of prosperity has been usurped by the share taken by our industrial production, has come.

I believe that the American people, through their government and otherwise, not only in behalf of the farmer but in behalf of their own welfare, and the pocketbooks of the consumers of America, will encourage, make lawful, and stimulate co-operative buying, co-operative distribution, and co-operative selling of farm products.

Not for Special Interests.

Industry has been organized, labor has been organized, cooperation within industry and within trade, and industrial cooperation between the two, is far advanced. I do not contemplate the organization of the farmers and consumers of this country as a step toward organization of special interests to obtain special favors. If I did, I would oppose it. But I know full well that we must, all of us consumers, the laborers, the business men, the traders, the children, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, the men and the women, act together to find our way closer and easier and cheaper to the source of our food supply. And I know full well that the farmers must work together to find their way, by better transportation, better marketing and organized co-operative effort, closer to the consumers of America.

Heretofore the farmer has been an individualist. Living a somewhat isolated life and being compelled to work long hours, it has not been easy for him to gather with his fellows. He has not had a ready means of defense against the strong organizations of both capital and labor, which in their own interest have at times imposed unfair conditions upon him. It is true that at times, during the past fifty years, there have been temporary farmer organizations brought together to combat some unusually burdensome conditions but usually breaking down when the emergency has passed.

A Different Kind.

But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort—organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising whatever funds that may find necessary to promote the interest of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. The fruit growers of the western coast have become so strong that they are now able not only to do away with many of the expenses heretofore paid to others, but also to influence the price of their products. The grain growers of the West and Northwest have become strong enough to bring about many changes they need in the marketing of their crops. The farmers of the corn belt states are rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country. All of these are natural developments in the evolving change of relationships and the modern complexities of productivity and exchange.

So long as America can produce the foods we need, I am in favor of buying from America first. It is this very patriotic principle which impels development and improvement. Whenever America can manufacture to meet American needs and there is almost no limit to our genius and resources—I favor producing in America first. I commend American preference for American productive activities, because material good fortune is essential to our higher attainment, and linked indissolubly are farm and factory in the economic fabric of American life.

Individually we cannot do legislative work, but collectively we can do much.

A farmer at Iowa City, Ia., shipped a carload of hay to St. Louis. He got \$82.61 for it. The freight and other charges totaled \$92.13.

A farmer in Nebraska has been selling his corn at thirty-five cents per bushel. It costs thirty-five cents to ship a bushel of corn by rail from the cornfields of Nebraska to the processing mills in New York. According to the most conservative figures obtainable, the corn costs the farmer at least 93 cents a bushel to produce.



Why We Handle and Recommend Crown Gasoline

And Other Standard Oil Products

In the first place, there's none better made by anybody, anywhere.

If there were better, we know that the Standard would have it.

With the universally acknowledged responsibility, the unsurpassed equipment and cooperation of so great a public service institution as the Standard Oil Company (Ky.) to back us up in any statement we make, and in the service we give, we know that we can, and will, give you the most for your money in every purchase of gasoline, motor oil or any other Standard Oil product.

We don't try to "spoof" you into trading with us by mere assertions and technical terms. We "deliver the goods"—because we've got the goods to deliver.

Crown Gasoline is made right here in Kentucky by the Standard Oil Company, incorporated in Kentucky, from whose great modern refinery at Louisville, Ky., we get direct the pure, fresh, unguaranteed product that can withstand the heat by every test.

Don't be satisfied with a cafe.

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 Stanford Service Station, Stanford, Ky.
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 Crab Orchard Springs Hotel Co., Crab Orchard, Ky.
 W. C. Cummins, Preachersville, Ky.
 Service Garage, Crab Orchard, Ky.
 W. G. Murphy, Hubble, Ky.
 A. E. Albright, Brodhead, Ky.

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Haselden Bros., Lancaster, Ky.
 J. S. Skinner, Marcellus, Ky.
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 Noah Marsee, Jr., Bryantville, Ky.
 J. E. Anderson, Point Leavell, Ky.

POLARINE DEALERS

Askins & Moberly, McCreary, Ky.
 Scott Bros., Hyattsville, Ky.

CROWN GASOLINE

Erosion is Big Cause of Plant Food Losses

Erosion is the greatest single cause of fertility losses in Kentucky, according to a new circular entitled "Soil Erosion," which is being distributed by the College of Agriculture to interest persons and farmers. It is to prevent soil erosion, therefore, a problem of prime importance to farmers of the State, the new publication points out.

"Practically the whole area of Kentucky is more or less rolling," the publication continues. "Wherever there is enough slope to land for surface runoff of the rainfall, washing will occur unless the soil is protected by some form of vegetation. Much erosion takes place in the form of uniform sheet washing and often is

observed for a long time. Observation will show that on nearly all land that are cultivated regularly, staking, earth dams or planting the soil is prone to protected by cover gullies with sweet clover or grass, or, over very gentle slopes are 'eroder' and reduce or lighter in sheet erosion as well as gullying to a lesser extent. The adjacent level lands, on the whole, this form of washing work is done are contained in the new book far greater damage than the circular.

Sheet erosion and gullying are the two general types of erosion, the former being the more or less uniform washing of the soil without the distinct formation of gullies while gullying is a large measure is prevented by the control of sheet erosion.

The most effective means of preventing sheet erosion is to keep the ground well covered with some kind of growth while gullying is best stopped by means of plowing in, staking

in, checking overfalls, woven wire

obstructions, coining, tiling and

etc., that are cultivated regularly,

FOUR YEARS IN A PIG CLUB

What It Taught One Boy and Why He Hated to Quit

BOYS who have been members of Farm Bureau Pig Clubs and have had an opportunity to see the advantage of raising pure-bred hogs look back after they get into actual farming for themselves to the days when they were members of Pig Clubs and made their first venture in pig raising. Here, in his own words, is the story of what one boy did. It is typical of what hundreds of boys are doing on the farm today:

"I have to say good-bye pig club after being in it for four years for the simple reason that I will be over nineteen years on January 1, 1922. As I cannot be a member of the Pig Club next year I do not think that I will forget all about the Pig Club for I will try and help get all the boys and girls interested in the Pig Club as possible. I think that all the boys and girls that are in the Pig Club will feel like I do, that they owe the Pig Club a great many thanks, that is, if they will have anywhere near a success in the hog business like I have had through the Pig Club. The way I have made my success of it was by the folks urging me on to buy a pure-bred sow pig from the pig club. I did not think very much of it when they first started talking about it. I thought it over for about ten days and I decided to join the pig club, buying a pure-bred Hampshire sow pig for \$25. She weighed 60 pounds when I got her. I fed her all that summer, and put on 17 pounds gain per day. Every time I went to feed her I thought more about the Pig Club and liked the hog business better and better. I showed my pig that fall at the county and prefect show.

"In March she farrowed a litter of eleven pigs, and I saved nine of them, five boars and four sows. I entered all nine of them in the Pig Club. I showed two of them at the State Fair and three at the County Show. I sold all five boars, and kept the four sow pigs to raise pigs from. The next year she farrowed me a litter of twelve, and I saved ten pigs, seven sows and three boars. I put four sows and one boar in the Pig Club that year. This year I showed at the State Fair, Interstate Fair and at the County Fair. That fall she farrowed me a litter of sixteen pigs. Then this year she farrowed a litter of seven pigs. I put five boars and the sow pig and a granddaughter of Panay, the sow pig I started in the pig club with in the Pig Club this year. I showed them at the State Fair and county fair. I have sold



"Since I entered the Pig Club and got started in the pure-bred business, I have sold fourteen head of registered hogs for \$98.50 and forty-five head on the market. I have 140 head of hogs now that are all related to Panay, excepting the herd boar. I have been offered \$750 for her but I thought that she was worth that much to me, and I think she has raised me that many dollars' worth of pigs. During the four years in the Pig Club showing at the fairs, I have won 55 ribbons that I won showing in the Pig Club and open class. Panay has raised all the pigs that won these ribbons. The fifty-five ribbons composed two grand champion, three minor champions, twenty two firsts, ten seconds, six thirds, six fourths, two sixths, one seventh. These ribbons amount to \$436 in prizes, besides these ribbons I have won one trophy and the last two years I have won the free trip to the Boys and Girls Club Week at the College of Agriculture in the spring. If it had not been for the Pig Club I suppose I would not ever own a pig or care the least for one. So that makes me feel the pig club is one of the best things going for the boys and girls.

Grain Growers Come Into Their Own

THE local co-operative elevator which has done much to solve the marketing problem from a local standpoint is retained as a basic feature of the system. These elevators are required to meet certain conditions before they can qualify, however.

They must be truly co-operative, stock owners' plan must be limited to actual grain growers, and stock must be available at a reasonable price, to every grain grower in the natural territory, tributary to the elevator.

They must also pay dividends on a patronage dividend basis. The local elevator company or local grain growers' association then contracts with the national association to handle its members' grain under each of the plans which may be elected by the individual growers.

The plan provides for the management of the national association by a board of 20 Directors elected by delegates to the annual convention of the association. The directors in turn elect the officers of the national association among their own number, excepting the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the National Association is authorized to establish such departments as Sales, Transportation, Organization, Legal, Labor, Statistical, Publicity and Research.

After a long fight the plan of the Committee of Seventeen to split the United States into twelve grain growing districts, allowing to each state one in the temporary Board of 21 Directors to reach 60,000,000 bushels of grain sold, each state delegation electing its directors allotted to them. These Directors served until the bi-annual convention of growers which will be held March 21, 1922, at their headquarters in Chicago. Seven members of the Committee of Seventeen were represented on the first Board of Directors.

The U. S. Grain Growers, Incorporated, came into being as an authorized institution in 1914, when it secured its charter as a national, non-stock, non-profit grain marketing corporation, for farmer members. They established general offices at 90 East Madison street, Chicago, Illinois, and any requests for information about the movement should be addressed to them there.

Scarcely had the farmers' grain marketing plan been ratified when the organized grain trade—the speculators in grain, the old line grain dealers and allied interests, pledged itself to raise \$250,000 to be devoted to fighting the activities of the U. S. Grain Growers. Farmers and elevators throughout the land have been deluged with posters, placards, circulars and propaganda of various sorts to discourage the movement. Although several months have elapsed, and a large part of this \$250,000 has been expended, yet the movement

FARM BUREAU JUNIOR CLUBS GROW

Farmers Represent 52 Per Cent of Wealth

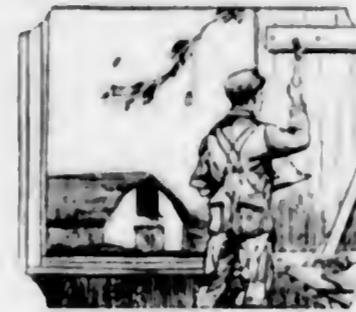
The Junior division of the Farm Bureau has grown from 20,000 members in 1914 to 381,000 members. The boys' and girls' clubs have as their goal 5,000,000 members by 1940. Many counties have an assistant to the county agent whose entire time is taken up with helping the boys and girls learn better production. There are 4,120 local leaders in the United States. Last year the boys and girls working under the Farm Bureau produced \$8,885,092 worth of products. Besides, club work is great fun and it makes a fellow want to stay in the country.

One-third of the population of the United States is made up of farmers who produce each year eighteen per cent of the wealth and represent fifty-two per cent of the total wealth of the nation.

Only recently—in the last two years since the American Farm Bureau Federation has been speaking for farmers as a class—have these facts been given the significance due them.

Why Wait

to commence that barn or house?



The price is sure to be higher when the present stocks are exhausted

Bastin Lumber Co

Lancaster, Ky.



Your Bank Account is a Bridge Over Failure.

We Invite You to do Your Banking With Us.

It is Our Desire to Serve You in Every Way

Consistent With Sound Banking.

Our Motto, "BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY."

The National Bank of Lancaster

LANCASTER,

KENTUCKY.

1
FARM BUREAU CALLS ON EVERY FARMER

All Plans Laid for Big Membership Drive—Posters Up—Movies Scheduled.

Every farmer in this county is to be invited to join the Farm Bureau, according to announcement issued from County Farm Bureau headquarters today. All plans are carefully laid for the big membership drive. You will hear little else for the next month, and after that you will be working in your County Farm Bureau, State Farm Bureau, and The American Farm Bureau to accomplish for agriculture in an organized way what no man can do for himself alone.

The County Farm Bureau office is a bee-hive of industry. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau and the State Farm Bureau have been here and set up all the machinery for the most successful county membership drive in the state. Posters and pole cards have been received and are being displayed everywhere. Our business men, living up to their reputation of serving their farmer friends at every opportunity, are calling for more posters to put in their windows. Have you seen the Farm Bureau posters? Well, then, this reporter will not spoil your surprise. Oh boy! Those big red, yellow, blue and green posters just make you want to get right up and join. They tell the whole story. Some of the best known artists in Chicago and New York have declared that the Farm Bureau display stands among the most successful examples of the poster art. They are outshone only by two of the posters used so effectively in the Liberty Loan drives.

Showing Farm Films.

The first showing of Farm Bureau films is scheduled for next week. "Spring Valley" is the name of the first photoplay to be shown on Farm Bureau night. This film was specially produced by the American Farm Bureau in Chicago in order to get the real rural setting. "Spring Valley" is said to be a most pleasing story of farmers' organization and co-operative marketing.

The churches of the county have studied the Farm Bureau movement and find that it is worthy of their entire support. Several ministers have declared that it is nothing more or less than practical religion, putting into actual practice the Golden Rule. They cite the co-operative marketing pools where neighbors go together and take the same price, the Gift-Grain movement which saved hundreds of thousands of children in Europe and Asia from starvation, the sending of city urchins to the farms for a real summer vacation, and other similar projects fostered by the Farm Bureau.

School Children Interested.

The boys and girls of the county are greatly excited over the Essay Contest announced in the schools this week. A big list of prizes is offered to the boys and girls writing the best essays on "Why Dad Joined the Farm Bureau." The contest is limited to boys and girls under 16. The youngsters are studying the booklets and other literature very carefully before beginning their essays. The prize-winners will be published in this paper. Watch for them.

In two weeks we will have a surprise for you ourselves. Watch for it. It will mark a big step in the history of journalism in this county and make you proud you live here.

Campaign is Nation-Wide.

What is happening here is scheduled to happen in every other county in the United States within the next year. It is part of the Farm Bureau's drive for a million new members. The Farm Bureau is already the biggest organization of farmers in the world, but needs a hundred per cent increase in membership in order to do its most effective work. "We shall never be satisfied until every farmer in America is given an opportunity to join this movement," said J. R. Howard, the Iowa farmer who is president of the American Farm Bureau, when he launched the nation wide drive.

"Our farm family out of six wearing the Farm Bureau emblem is not enough," declared Secretary John W. Coverdale. "No less than half of all the farm people of America will join the Farm Bureau when they understand what it will do them."

"And we expect to give every one of them a personal invitation to come in," replied Charles E. Gunnels, who is the Director of Organization for national headquarters. "Farmers who understand this great movement will be organized to call on their neighbors and explain every phase of Farm Bureau work. Then they will invite him to sign up and bring with him the whole family—mother and the children—into the County Farm Bureau, the State Farm Bureau, and the American Farm Bureau—three in one."

Out for a Record.

It has been suggested that we make a record for the state while we are at it. The suggestion has met with the hearty approval of the farmers who have talked it over, the county officials, the town business men who are interested in seeing the farmers organized and prosperous, and all who have a pride in seeing this county lead in everything it undertakes. The state record will not be made on total membership, but on the percentage of our farmers who sign-up in the Farm Bureau campaign. All right! Let's go! The auto-sticker said to the Farm Bureau poster.



Come Hear The Story of The Farm Bureau

Community meetings will be held all next week during the Farm Bureau Membership Campaign. Speakers from the State and National headquarters of the Farm Bureau will be here to talk to us about Farm Bureau achievements.

Come and join us in hearing the story of Farm Bureau work—locally, in the state and nationally. Admission is free. Bring the whole family.

Attend One or More of These Meetings

MONDAY, AUGUST 7th—Lancaster 4:00 P. M.; Manse, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th—Bryantsville, 2:30 P. M.; Buena Vista, 7:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th—McCreary, 2:30 P. M.; Buckeye, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th—Stony Point, 2:30 P. M.; Nina, 7:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th—Lawson's School House, 2:30 P. M.; Herring School House, 7:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th—Lancaster, 2:30 P. M.; Mt. Hebron School, 7:30 P. M.

The Farm Bureau is the biggest organization of farmers the world has ever seen. The Farm Bureau is an organization of the farmers, by the farmers, for the farmers.

The Farm Bureau is a business-like service organization developed by experience to meet every problem of American agriculture that can be solved through concerted effort of farming people. It springs from the determination of farmers to bind themselves together in order to advance the business of farming, the education of the farm people, and the improvement of social life in the open country.

The Farm Bureau is builded naturally from the ground up. The County Farm Bureau is first

and most important, receiving and expending the greater share of the individual member's fee. County Farm Bureaus are joined into a State Farm Bureau Federation which serves its members in all problems of state-wide import. The State Farm Bureau Federation which serves its members in all problems affecting their interests in a nation-wide way and provides for the farm family a national voice of accomplishment.

The strength of any organization depends upon the number of loyal, enthusiastic members who work together under the urge of a common need.

Join with us in the farm cause that the Farm Bureau stands for, first, last and all the time.



Garrard County Farm Bureau
Membership Campaign—August 7th to 12th

Making the Most of Home Demonstration

THAT farm women welcome the assistance of the Home Demonstration Agents, is proved by a survey of Extension work. Membership in home extension organizations of the Farm Bureau has increased the past two years in practically every state—in many states as much as 50 per cent. All states in the North and West now have home demonstration agents reporting work in some phase of clothing, nutrition and home management.

For 1921, food preservation was a project in every state but one, health in all but two, and poultry improvement has been carried on in all of the western and middle states by Farm Bureau home demonstration agents.

The problems of food, clothing, care of children, and the general business of house keeping confront every home maker and every group of housekeepers in all parts of the country. The call for guidance in clothing work in 1921 was so compelling that clothing specialists were added to the state extension staffs of the agricultural colleges in a number of states.

One thousand one hundred seventeen communities are carrying on work in food selection; one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine have promoted the serving of a hot dish at noon in local schools; six hundred and three have taken up work in scientific child feeding and three hundred eighty have carried on milk feeding demonstrations. The interest in child feeding has been due to the startling statistics accumulated by Farm Bureau experts during the past few years. The



Farm Bureau home demonstration agent has been responsible for this interest and the subsequent improvements.

Great progress has been made in food preservation work, especially in meat canning with the pressure cooker. Instruction in the canning of poultry was wanted wherever clubs were called. Community canning kitchens, which were closed with the Armistice, were opened in twenty-one states. Canning in the individual cooperative buying of canning supplies also increased.

Filming Farm Bureau Movies

TIME was when a moving picture, to be a moving picture, must either show a man hanging over the side of a cliff with a struggling girl in his arms as a bad man shoves the rope that holds them, a band of galloping Indians chased by leather-chapped cowboys, or the face of a man plastered with the softness of a custard pie.



But farmers have broken into the silver screen—just as they have taken their place in Congress. At most any theater you are likely to see a picture in which nothing else flashes on the screen but farm scenes, old homesteads, nesting on the windward side of a stately grove of locust trees, romances, all the more romantic

for having happened in the country—and in short, all the alluring calls of the open country. And around all of them there is that glamour, that satisfying calmness that only comes from "down on the farm."

The above picture shows the Farm Bureau film "Spring Valley" in the process of making.

CARGOES OF GIFT CORN SENT TO EUROPE'S STARVING CHILDREN



Bearing in her hold the first of the gift-corn donated by the farmers of America through the American Farm Bureau Federation to relieve the starving in Central Europe, the steamship Gdansk, of the Polish American Line, slipped her moorings at the Brooklyn army docks, New York, Thursday noon, May 5, and steamed out of New York harbor on the first leg of her voyage to Danzig, Poland. No demonstration, save for the good lives of friends of her more than eight hundred passengers—mostly Poles returning to their native land marked the sailing of the Gdansk on the Farmers' errand of mercy.

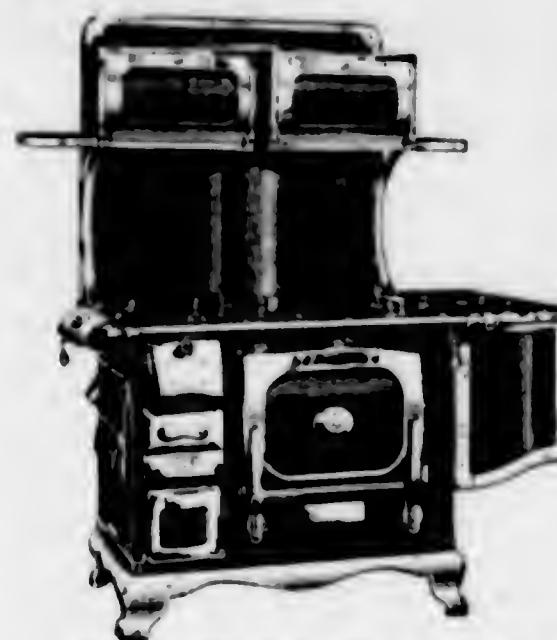
The Gdansk's cargo of 37,500 bushels of American grown corn in the form of corn flour, especially ground, was the first consignment of the gift-corn which the farmers of America donated to aid in the relief work in Poland and Central Europe. The flour was consigned to "P. A. Z. A. P. L." the initials of a Polish association hard to spell but harder to pronounce. Interpreted into English they stand for the Polish Purchasing Department of Articles of First Necessity. This association will have charge of the work of distributing the corn flour to the points where help is most needed.



HE WON'T JOIN THE FARM BUREAU
HE SAYS FARMERS CAN'T STICK TOGETHER
HE WANTS THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION,
BUT IS UNWILLING TO PAY HIS SHARE
HE'S NOT THE RIGHT KIND ANYWAY—
LET HIM GO!

GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS

We are offering to you the great RANGE ETERNAL at a Bargain Price.



THE RANGE ETERNAL
IS A PERFECT RANGE.
IN ECONOMY, BEAUTY,
CONVENIENCE,
LONG LIFE AND REAL
SERVICE. IT'S THE
RANGE THAT SHOULD
BE IN YOUR KITCHEN.
BUY NOW AND SAVE
THE DIFFERENCE.

WE ARE GIVING AWAY FREE ONE 42 PIECE SET OF BEST QUALITY CHINAWARE WITH EACH RANGE ETERNAL.

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

The De Laval Separator has the world record for obtaining the most Butter-fat from your milk and saving the housewife much labor. It will pay for itself in four months.

SPECIAL SERVICE AND SPECIAL PRICE

We will let you try one out without cost or obligation to you.

HASELDEN BROS.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

STANFORD FAIR

ASSOCIATION

STANFORD, - - - KENTUCKY



Conducted By Caswell Saufley Post 18
of American Legion

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
AUGUST 9-10-11, 1922

\$2,500 IN PREMIUMS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lynn Davis, Pres.

H. C. Davis, Secty.

FOREIGN MATERIALS LOWER WHEAT VALUE

May Become Mixed With Grain at Different Times.

Amount of Deckage Present at Time of Inspection and Grading Is Factor of Considerable Importance to Farmer.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The foreign material usually found in wheat may become mixed with the wheat while growing, or with the grain at the time of threshing, or in the elevator or other place of storage during the various processes of handling or marketing. The presence of foreign material in wheat at the time of threshing may be the result of the poor soil, or of certain weather conditions that are unfavorable to the growth of wheat plants but favorable to the growth of weeds.

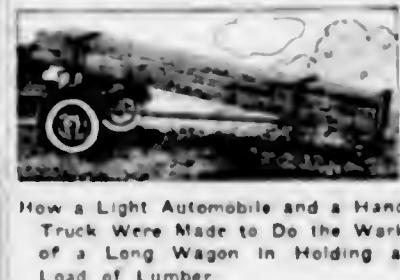
The United States Department of Agriculture has a series of bulletins designed to inform the farmer to reduce the cost of growing and injuries to feeding grain by weeds. Thus far, four bulletins have been issued and a fifth will be issued. The first of these bulletins, No. 1, is upon the control of weeds in wheat. When present in large numbers, weeds are a factor of considerable importance.

For more information concerning weeds in wheat, the farmer can consult any of the bulletins on the control of weeds. Copies of these bulletins may be obtained from the Division of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SMALL CAR HAULED LUMBER

Where No Wagon or Truck of Necessary Length Was Available Light Auto Does Trick

A load of 2000 board feet was to be removed and no wagon or truck of the necessary length was available. The illustration shows how the job



was done with a light automobile and a hand truck borrowed from a grocery. The rope from the rear axle of the car to the hand truck pulled the load while the rope at mid rear end of the lumber held the truck off the ground. (Edwin L. Camp, Huntingdon Park, Calif. In Popular Mechanics Magazine.)

HENS NEED ANIMAL PROTEIN

Fowl Must Have Meat of Some Kind to Produce Eggs No Matter How Much Vegetable Given

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Those who have not learned by experience the importance of feeding the flocks to eggs realize that protein is protein whether it grows inside a hen or upon a plant. But not all proteins are alike and they do not produce like results when taken into the hen's body. In a general way animal proteins and vegetable proteins are alike in that both are nitrogenous but when the hen begins to make them into eggs she finds there are important differences that cannot be overlooked. But she must have animal proteins in some amount, no matter how much of the other kind is available. High vegetable-protein feeds can replace some of the meat feed to advantage but not more than one-fourth to one-half of it.

Tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture show that of the high vegetable-protein feeds cottonseed meal is the best for egg production. Peas meal comes next, followed by soybean meal and cotton seed meal. In making up a mash no more than one-tenth of it should be cottonseed meal, as the use of more cuts down the egg yield materially and more affects the quality of the eggs, producing spots and blotches on the yolks which make them look bad. Other vegetable-protein feeds that may be used to advantage are gluten and linseed meal.

ALFALFA USED FOR PASTURE

Care Should Be Taken Not to Graze When Tender Shoots Are First Appearing.

Alfalfa should not be grazed when only the young tender shoots are first appearing, for the crowns are liable to be permanently injured and the alfalfa killed. It should never during the season be pastured down very close and will do better if permitted to grow enough so that at least one cutting of hay may be taken each season.

OFFICERS OF LIVE STOCK CO-OPs



THE farmers' cooperative live stock marketing plan is built from the ground up. The individual live stock producers of the Nation constitute the foundation. Producers are strongly urged to join the local cooperative live stock shipping associations. However, if for any reason they do not find it to their advantage to do so, they may still avail themselves of the selling at cost feature by consigning their stock direct to a Producers' Live Stock Commission Association that is owned and controlled by live stock producers themselves.

FARMERS ARE MARKETING THEIR OWN LIVE STOCK

Launch National Cooperative Plan to Establish Commission Companies at All Terminal Markets

GOOD BYE glutted live stock markets! The live stock farmer is to lose his worries over the marketing of his product to the best advantage with the formation of the new National Live Stock Producers' Association which came into being at a meeting held in Chicago on November 10, 1921.

Like the U. S. Grain Growers, the live stock cooperative grain marketing body, this organization of forward-looking live stock farmers, for the protection of their own interest and that of the public, was conceived in the king of live stock cities. The practices indulged in at the marketing points has made the producers thus far a goblin with the odds always against him. There has been no outcry about the stockmen's earnings lately because of the uncertainty of the market and, by the time the losses are made, care of the losses has usually run out of that city.

It is the live stock producers of the country last year estimated \$28,641,197 in commissions for the handling of their products in the sixty-two markets of the United States. According to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the shipments for the year were 11,100,145 cattle, 147,041 hogs, 11,100,842 hogs, 24,158,002 sheep. The farmers raised them and fed them and listed at the marketing points.

Cut Charges In Half

By now every farmer has determined that the excess charges can be sliced in half. Nonproducing farmers fattened their pocketbooks to the extent of at least half the cost of \$14,921,583.00 for handling the swine. Does this not represent a cut in waste? Why should the producer not see that half of his commission charges, say for live stock handled at the cities, the grain, or the station of which he is an integral part?

And an excess of handling charges by the old-line commission firms is not all. There have been many other harmful features of the present system of live stock marketing from the standpoint of the producer. One of the most important of these is the uncertainty of getting a fair price. Many a farmer ships his stock expecting to obtain prices current at the date of shipment. He often fails because the same prices current that inspired him to ship had the same effect on thousands of other shippers, and the consequence was a glutted market and falling prices.

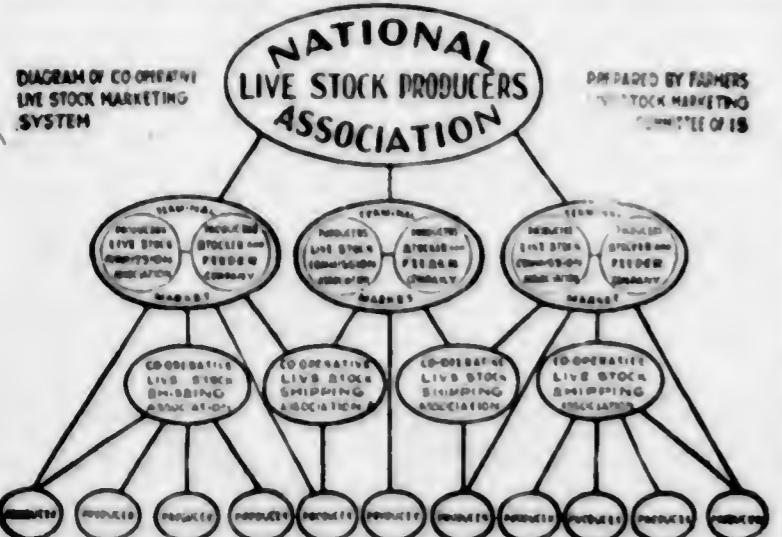
To Stabilize Prices

The important questions were how to overcome all these injustices and stabilize prices. The answer apparently lay in national co-operation—but who was going to take the initiative in bringing it about?

J. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and his associates had then come to the ground to many months and knew the justice of the complaints of their live stock producer members. In fact, several members of the Board of Directors were growers themselves. Mr. Howard called a meeting of various farm and live stock organizations.

Down To Business

The committee got right down to business and organized with C. H. Gustafson,



as chairman, A. Sykes, vice-chairman, and Professor H. W. Mumford as secretary-treasurer. Appointed January 3, 1921, its first meeting February 23 and 24.

These men who undertook to formulate plans for the relief of the live stock producers represented every important interest in the live stock business in the United States. More than half of the members represented the Corn Belt group of states with its cattle, hog and sheep-feeding industry. Other members represented the great ranges of the west and southwest, the feeder industry of the Northwest, and the growing business of the East.

After months of study and investigation, the Committee of 15 reported to the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation that it was ready to make its report and asked that a National Live Stock Conference be called. This conference was called on November 10, 1921, and the report of the Live Stock Marketing Committee presented. It was unanimously adopted with the addition of only a single amendment and that was of very minor importance. Delegates from fifteen states representing all of the important farm and live stock organizations in the United States pledged their aid to the early establishment of the cooperative program.

The Cardinal Features.

The cardinal features of the plan provide for the cooperative marketing of hogs, cattle and sheep by the farmers themselves in cooperative live stock commission companies, associations of terminal dealers, terminal stocker and feeder companies, cooperative shipping associations and a National Live Stock Producers' Association. The cooperative commission companies are to function much as the old-line companies with the essential difference that commission rates will be established on a cost basis. Regular commission rates are charged, but where service can be rendered for less than existing rates, the balance is rebated to the partners on a percentage dividend basis.

The funds for the establishment of the terminal commission association and the allied stocker and feeder companies come from members paid to cooperative live stock shipping associations and individuals. One member by articles members to participate in the benefits of both the Terminal Commission Association and the National Live Stock Producers' Association. The member of the Terminal Commission Association is also entitled to full access with all stock partners in dividends of any other terminal commission association which he may patronize.

Only Raisers Eligible.

Only live stock raisers eligible for membership. The membership fee for each live stock producer not members of a cooperative live stock shipping association or a terminal live stock shipping association which ships their stock to market is \$10. The maximum membership fee for non-operating live stock shipping associations is \$100. If the association does business of \$100,000 or less annually, the maximum shipping more than 800 cattle and 1,000 hogs 50 cents for each car or truck in the first fifty cars. The maximum shipping more than 800 cattle and 1,000 hogs 10 cents for each car or truck in the next 100 cars. The maximum shipping more than 800 cattle and 1,000 hogs 15 cents for each car or truck in the next 100 cars.

Met in Chicago.

The conference met in response to President Howard's call in Chicago and its deliberations were marked with splendid enthusiasm. The meeting had scarcely opened when the exchange men began to demonstrate their desire to clear their skirts of any and all charges. Their attempts to justify themselves and their methods did not interfere, however, with the development of the live stock producers' plan. At the Chicago Live Stock Exchange a large sum of money was raised and a policy was adopted to direct protest efforts at the effect.

As instructed by the meeting of October 8, President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation, appointed a Committee of 15 to investigate these live stock market problems and work out a plan for the cooperative marketing of live stock. The members of this committee were chosen because of their extensive experience and their representative ability. They were:

The Committee.

Harry E. Deede, Mount Sterling, Ohio; W. J. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Michel, Manhattan, Kan.; C. E. Colins, Fort Carson, Colo.; E. H. Cunningham, Ames, Iowa; Howard M. Dorn, Chillicothe, W. Va.; C. H. Gustafson, Lincoln, Neb.; S. P. Houston, Malta, Mont.; Mr. John B. Kendrick, Shoreham, Vt.; W. A. McFerron, St. Paul, Minn.; H. W. Mumford, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Ind.; L. M. Anderson, Fargo, N. Dakota; A. Sykes, Itasca, Ill.; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Kan.

Officers Elected.

This first official meeting on December 20, 1921, at which the following officers were elected: T. G. Brown, Missouri, President; C. H. Gustafson, Colorado, Vice-President; C. H. Carpenter, Chairman; D. H. Morris, Iowa, Secretary-Treasurer.

The National Board met at their first meeting December 20, at which the following officers were elected: T. G. Brown, Missouri, President; C. H. Gustafson, Colorado, Vice-President; C. H. Carpenter, Chairman; D. H. Morris, Iowa, Secretary-Treasurer.

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St. Louis First.

The first of the Terminal Commission Associations to be organized under the National Plan was the Producers' Live Stock Commission Association at the National Stockyards in St. Louis, Illinois. It opened for business in January 21 and at the end of the seventh week of business reached high place among the fifty commission firms doing business on that market. All of the directors of the company are farmers who live in the territory contributing to the St. Louis market and the company has put away a large surplus each week out of their excess account. These surpluses will be proportioned back to the members as the company operates on a cost basis. Price which its cattle and hogs received for their stock are said to average higher than the average that the packers have paid and the large packers are buying from them on the same basis as they buy from other commission firms.

Before the St. Louis office opened for business there were no operative commission companies operating at St. Paul, Minn.; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Joseph, Mo., and at Sioux City, Ia.

An Older Company.

The St. Paul company opened for business on August 8th and at the end of three months had received more shipments than any other firm on the St. Paul market had received in the entire ten months in 1921. On January 19 this company declared a 25 per cent patronage dividend which amounted to more than

FARMERS IN CONVENTION

A Little Story of a Meeting in Chicago

Time—March, 1920.
Place—The Gold Room in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago.

Persons—Farmers
There is really nothing remarkable about a meeting of farmers. It stories had been written about every meeting at which farmers had been the only ones present the entire LaSalle hotel would not be large enough to hold them all.

But it was significant that, in the second largest city in the United States and one of the busiest centers of that city, the farmers from over the entire country should be convened to discuss the problems of the farm.

And even more significant than the setting, the men present, and the time, were the things that took shape during the meeting, for it was at this meeting that the American Farm Bureau Federation was born. Twenty-eight organized states with a membership of 456,000 for men ratified the constitution of the new organization and went on record as having it for themselves an organization which would do for the farmers of the country what they could never hope to accomplish individually.

In short, the farmers had organized.

When the second annual convention was held in December, 1920, in Indianapolis, 49 states had become members and the paid-up membership was 744,401.

The third annual convention, in Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1921, reflected the interest that had been aroused by the organization and its powerful potential influence. There were now 46 states in the American Farm Bureau and 967,279 members. Things were not so much in the future as at the other conventions. Actual accomplishments that meant dollars and cents to the farmer were proudly recited.

Legislative measures which had been sponsored and backed by the Farm Bureau were held up as justification of farmer organization and proof of its efficiency.

Farmers had at last made for themselves an organization which was being run in a businesslike manner and which could show results at a time when results were so needed.

At least other, while the meeting at Chicago was significant, it was not remarkable for the farmers of the United States were only coming into their own. And they had found it entirely to their liking.

Beechwood Stock Farm

Breeders of Pure Bred

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP



Special offer of weanling pigs, either sex. Gilts open or bred.

Z. T. Rice & Son

Buckeye Pike

Lancaster, Ky.



BUICK

AUTOMOBILES--SERVICE

COOPER TIRES AND BATTERIES AND LEE TIRES



Courteous treatment, best mechanics and Battery repair experts.

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Phone 66

Lancaster, Ky.

American Women Are Taking Active Interest in Farm Bureau Work



Reading from left to right: Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, Mrs. Izetta Brown, Mrs. William G. Jamison, Mrs. Charles C. Schuttler and Mrs. John C. Ketcham.

FARM women everywhere are interested in the promotion of home and community projects within the Farm Bureau and are awaiting with eagerness the leadership of the national Woman's Committee of Five which has recently been appointed for the year 1922 by President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A Ranch Woman's Views.

The four committee women who were members last year were reappointed. Mrs. W. G. Jamison of La Veta, Colo., begins work as a representative of the farm women of the far west. Mrs. Jamison's father was a Christian minister and her mother was a farm girl. She was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, Moody's Bible School of Chicago and the Cushing, Kans., Hospital. She has done missionary work in China during the Boxer Rebellion. She says:

"I have felt that staying home 'by the staff' and 'the flock,' says Mrs. Jamison, 'and letting 'Himself' serve the A. F. B. F. these years is the third biggest work of my life."

Mr. Jamison has been a member of the committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"I have a strong conviction," she continues, "that the place of greatest service for women in the Farm Bureau is in community work. When the women take hold of the local work with the determination to make it go, it will go, and continue to go. I urge farm women to take an active interest in their local farm bureau."

Doesn't Want to be Pitied.

Mrs. Izetta Brown of Kingwood, West Virginia, who represents the southern women on the committee, protests against being called "downtrodden" and "over worked."

"Farm women in numbers are beginning to realize the harmful effects of this old fashioned publicity," declares Mrs. Brown. "The farm women who have awakened to their own possibilities say quite frankly that they want to start a campaign of optimism about country life. They don't want to be pitied, nor patronized, just understood—and, if possible, a little idealized! They would appreciate it for a

change. By working in clubs in various communities, the farm women have learned the value of organized efforts in improving country life conditions."

Mrs. Brown is the widow of Congressman Wm. G. Brown, Jr., of West Virginia, and is owner and manager of several farms and a purebred dairy herd. She, too, claims that her five and a half year old daughter is a very especial accomplishment of her career. She is president of her county farm bureau.

Madam Chairman!"

Mrs. Charles C. Schuttler of Farmington, Mo., chairman of the committee, representative of the farm women of the middle West, once taught college classes in Latin and Greek, but claims she'd really rather milk cows.

In commenting on women's activities in the Farm Bureau, Mrs. Schuttler says, "Women have been from the beginning an integral part of the Farm Bureau. There has never been any question as to how they might get in. They were in. In fact, the whole Farm Bureau is built up on the theory that there are certain problems to be solved which vitally affect the farm family as a whole and need the co-operating interest and effort of both men and women." Mrs. Schuttler has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.

Home Bureau's Champion.

Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, of Rochester, N. Y., has made of home bureau work almost a religion and has invested in it her time and ability, both in painstaking committee work and on the platform. Mrs. Bridgen is president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus. She is also a member of the executive committee of the New York Farm Bureau Federation. Although Mrs. Bridgen is in much demand as a speaker and counselor in home bureau circles in New York state and other

states, she is first of all a wife, mother and grandmother. Secondly, she is a practical farmer, and directs a successful farm in Cortland County, New York.

Mrs. Bridgen has traveled over 12,000 miles in connection with the Farm and Home Bureau work during the past year.

A Grange Woman, Too.

Mrs. John C. Ketcham has had years of work for farm people. She has had much experience assisting her husband in his studies as Master of Michigan Grange. Mr. Ketcham is now Representative for the Fourth District of Michigan in Congress, and Mrs. Ketcham is his secretary. For two years she was a member of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Besides doing her own housework, Mrs. Ketcham at present holds the following offices: Member of Republican State Central Committee, chairman of Home Economics Committee of the National Grange, chairman of the Southwestern Division of the Home Economics Committee of the Michigan Federation of Woman's Clubs, member of the National Legislative Committee, American Home Economics Committee, and member of the Committee of Rural Health and Sanitation of the National Country Life Association. She has a daughter in the Michigan Agricultural College and the twins are seniors in the Hastings High School.

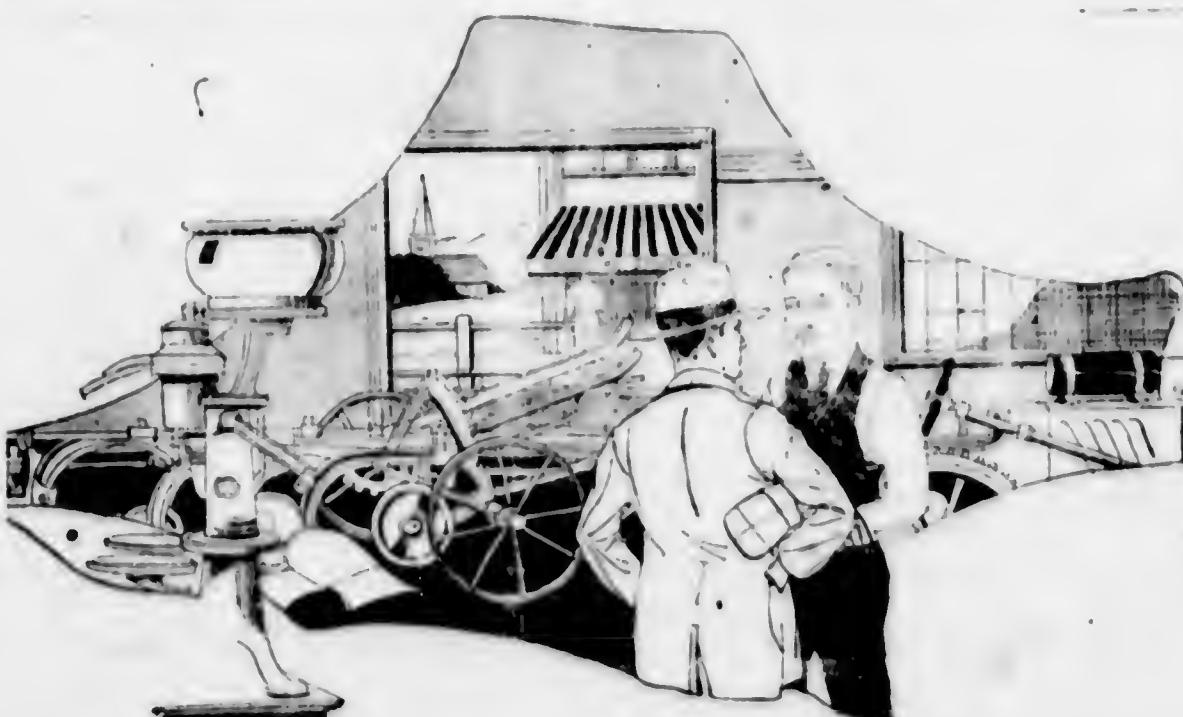
Women's Work Expanding.

More than a hundred farm women representing 21 states met for a special conference at the third annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlanta, Ga., in November. At the first annual meeting there were seven. A few more attended the second year. A resolution was adopted at that time asking that the American Farm Bureau Federation create a women's department at the national headquarters.

1922 OFFICIALS OF THE A. F. B. F.



This is the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at the third annual meeting held in Atlanta, November 21-23, 1922. The members are: President, C. C. Ketcham, New York; John C. Ketcham, Utah; Ralph Schuttler, Farmington, Mo.; Charles C. Schuttler, Farmington, Mo.; Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, Indiana; H. E. Taylor, New Jersey; James R. Howard, President, Florida; Fred J. Illinois; D. R. Headlee, Los Angeles; J. H. Clegg, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Charles S. Brown, Denver; T. F. Cole, Texas; Organization Director, W. H. H., Los Angeles.



In Unity

There is Strength

You may be organized for good or you may be organized for bad, but well do you know that when you are organized you are strong. That you can accomplish more, that your voice will be heard farther, that your influence will be felt deeper, and that to be a real and true Kentucky citizen you must endorse the emblem of this Grand State, "United we Stand, Divided we Fall." Long, long ago, did our forefathers appreciate the strength of organization. Let us improve in its practice.

It is only through organized capital and forces that you, Mr. Farmer, are enabled today to purchase Fire Insurance on your farm buildings at a rate, costing less than your county and state taxes, that you can purchase a Life Insurance policy at the age of 35 and carry it for ten years at a annual average cost of \$7.00 to the \$1,000 of protection, that you can keep your tobacco insured in the barn and in the patch, covering loss you may have from hail storms and fire and wind, at only a small outlay, that you can keep your live stock insured in both barn and pasture covering loss from fire and electrical storms at a rate less than the county and state tax rate on land.

This insurance agency has paid to the farmers during the first half of the year 1922 nearly \$8,000 dues to unavoidable losses. Are you fully protected? Do you not know that it is much better to be safe than to be sorry? Will you not talk to us about it? We know the needs of the farmer, especially in farmers insurance can write your policy on your growing crops, and let you pay the premium when crop is marketed, giving you protection and comfort while you work.

R. G. WOODS, Agent
Paint Lick, Ky.

Office, Peoples Bank.

British Have Butterfly Farms
In England there are several farms devoted entirely to the cultivation of butterflies and moths.

Diagnosis.
"Doctor, I dream constantly of falling over cliffs of being chased." "Um! How often do you attend the movies?" — Judge.

Turtle Comes Up for Air
The turtle comes up to a certain amount of air and then buries himself in the mud. When the air is exhausted he comes up for more. However, in the winter time the cold turtle buries himself in the mud in a state of hibernation and remains several months.

And the Overhead
"Are you sure you have shown me all the other policies of this car?" asked the car prospective purchaser. "Yes, indeed, all the main ones, re-turned the broker. Well then, where is the one you left?" Don't be afraid that was one of the biggest things about a car." — American Legion Weekly.



Firestone

GUM-DIPPED CORDS -and Their High Mileage Records

The high mileage records of Firestone Cords continue to emphasize the fact that Firestone methods are different and better. These records, steadily increasing in number and in mileage totals, justify the Firestone contention that there is one best way to build tires.

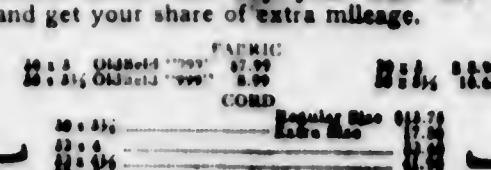
Among the primary sources of Firestone extra mileage is double gum-dipping—the saturation of the cord plies in a vat of liquid gum—thus coating each cord and virtually eliminating internal heat and friction.

Another is Firestone air bag curing, with its 200 pound pressure, which places every cord accurately and equalizes the tension.

By blending the rubbers of different plantations and types, and by tempering it before mixing, Firestone men add still more mileage.

Many cord tires are good—a few are better—Firestone users say one is best.

Those who have already experienced Firestone mileage, have stopped shopping and experimenting—they have made these cords standard equipment. Investigate your friends' success with Firestone Cords—and buy your next tire accordingly. Come in and get your share of extra mileage.



SOIL-IMPROVING CROP FOR USE IN PECAN ORCHARDS IS NEEDED



Typical Field Specimens of Native Pecans Growing in Southern Indiana.

Courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Many important problems in growing and marketing pecans are confronting the growers.

Until recently the most experienced growers of pecans have considered the copper to be an excellent summer cover crop for use in their orchards, but, says the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been found that this crop is a favorite host plant or crop for the southern green peach bug or "stink bug" which attacks the immature nuts and by perforating the soft shell with its proboscis, reaches and injures the tender kernel. With the subsequent growth and development of the nuts there arise at the points of perforation definite areas of disordered tissue in the kernel, possessing a bitter or astringent taste and commonly designated as "kernel spot." Large quantities of the finest nuts were gradually ruined in consequence. A substitute soil-improving crop for growing in pecan orchards is therefore needed. Among the promising things are hogpeas, bush velvet beans and soy beans. So far as is known the hogpeas is not a host plant for the bug and the bush velvet beans and the soy beans are not supposed to be attacked by this insect. Bush velvet beans are increasing in popularity as a cover crop in this section and may be the solution of the problem. At first, there is little practical experience in determining the suitability of these cover crops in pecan orchards and their effect in controlling the "stink bug." Orchardists who use either bush velvet beans or soy beans as cover crops should carefully inspect their crops at the end of the season to determine whether the percentage of nuts with kernel spot is satisfactorily reduced in the areas in which these crops are grown in comparison with the areas where no cover crops are used. These are important problems on which the growers themselves can now start in securing trustworthy information.

Plan to Destroy "Stink Bug"

It has been suggested that the "stink bug" feeds only on seed pods. If this is true, traps such as the velvet bean which are not in natural seed pods could be grown for a summer cover crop and then cut and dried up with dry leaves to eat. After the plants are cut, the pods should be placed in cool storage at a temperature between 30 and 35 degrees. In the drying of nuts there is considerable waste in the form of shells and hulls. Growers and buyers are trying to find uses for these products such as fertilizer, tanning material and fuel.

Another important problem is the

POISON BAITS WILL KILL OFF CUTWORMS

White Arsenic or Paris Green Will Prove Efficient.

Insects Are Especially Fond of Tomatoes, Cabbage, Lettuce and Other Vegetables — They Are Voracious Feeders.

Courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cutworms can readily be controlled by the use of poison bait but the United States Department of Agriculture has demonstrated. This is the way to prepare and apply the poison.

To one bushel of dry bran add one pound of white arsenic or Paris green and mix thoroughly into a mush with four gallons of water, in which has been stirred one-half gallon of sorgoine or other cheap molasses. This amount will be sufficient to treat four or five acres of cultivated crops. After the mush has stood for several hours scatter it in tufts of about the size of a marble over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear. Put it about the bases of the plants which have been set out. Apply the mush late in the day, so as to have the poison in place around the plants before night, when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time if necessary.

Cutworms destroy hundreds of thousands, even millions of dollars' worth of crops every year throughout the United States. They especially attack tomatoes, cabbages, lettuce and other vegetables that have been started under glass and transplanted. Cutworms sometimes appear in great numbers in the spring and early summer, and frequently do severe injury before their ravages are noticed.

Their method of attack is to cut off the young plants near the ground. They are of large size and are voracious feeders, capable of destroying many plants in a single night. Often they eat down more than they can digest.

MAKING BROWN ALFALFA HAY

Very Similar to Silage and Some Feeders Think It is Superior to Green as Feed.

Alfalfa or turned alfalfa hay is a bright green color, but sometimes when moisture conditions are right, it may be very similar to silage. It has a pleasant odor, is very palatable to live stock and some feeders think it is superior to green hay in feeding value. This kind of hay results from putting up the alfalfa when it is more or less green. Most of it is the result of accident rather than intent, as definite efforts to make it have generally resulted in failure and a great deal of loss. Certain conditions, however, are essential in making brown hay. It should be put up in good-sized stacks, as it molds and deteriorates to such an extent in small loose stacks that it is not fit for feed.

Some reports that have been collected from different alfalfa-growing states, the United States Department of Agriculture concludes that good brown alfalfa hay is equal to some what superior in palatability to good field-dried hay, but not superior to it in feeding value. The method of making would be important and it should be put up for silage hay. In other words there is so much room that it is difficult to cure the hay in the field. Because of danger from spontaneous combustion it is not advisable to try to make brown hay in barns or houses.

COLLEGES TEACH ECONOMICS
Many Institutions Include Studies in Marketing, Cooperation and Management.

Agricultural colleges in 15 states are giving courses in agricultural economics and allied subjects this year. In a number of states the courses include studies in marketing, cooperation, farm management, and commercial geography. The United States Department of Agriculture is watching the trend of agricultural

BANK OF BRYANTSVILLE

Capital \$15,000

Surplus \$12,000

"THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE"

Bryantsville, Ky.

The Getaway of Big Bill

By AUSTIN FLEET

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

Big Bill was not the man to shrink from facing the music, but to die for a murder committed by that little fellow Givemont was an impossible position to be placed in.

He had been framed, and he had never had a chance to put the guilt where it belonged. He had been miles away from the scene of old Merriman's murder.

Kate Givemont had framed him. But Kate had religion—sometimes. If Kate confessed—that was his only chance, as he lay on his cot in the condemned cell and saw man after man of his predecessors start for the death chamber with a wave of the hand and a cheery goodbye to his fellows in the adjacent cells.

He had told Father Lucas about Kate. Father Lucas had not believed him. Yet he could have extracted a confession from the purged woman. Father Lucas regarded Big Bill as an impudent sinner. Big Bill hated him.

That was why he had no compunctions about what he had planned. He had been a refractory prisoner, and, as a condemned man, he had been humored. If Big Bill chose to spend all his days bundled up in his blankets, the warden was not going to hate him forth, with two days before the execution.

Big Bill was waiting for Father Lucas at dead of night. He had told the warden he wanted to confess something—something important and urgent. Big Bill knew Father Lucas would come.

The guard unlocked his cell, strode to his bed, and touched him on the shoulder. "Father Lucas is here, Bill," he said.

A moment later the black-robed figure of the priest entered the cell. The cell door clicked. Big Bill got up.

"You wanted to see me?" asked Father Lucas.

Bill maneuvered round him. "Yes, father," he answered, and the blow that followed went home to just the place Bill had tapped so often in the prize ring. Father Lucas dropped unconscious across the bed.

In an incredibly short time Big Bill had stripped off Father Lucas' black gown and arrayed himself in it. He drew the blankets about the unconscious form. He took the Father's girdle.

Would Father Lucas recover consciousness before the guard looked in? Those moments were agony. And the unconscious man was already beginning to stir. Then, to his intense relief, Bill heard the guard's step outside, and tapped on the door.

"You're through early, Father," the guard began; and, at the sight of Bill's face he started. The next instant a staggering blow had stretched him prone on the cell floor, and Big Bill had the keys and had locked him in.

Bill's cries meant little to him—for a few moments, anyway. Occasionally a Southern prisoner, Italian or Sicilian, lost his head. Hysterical outbursts were not so rare that the guards would come rushing to the spot. Big Bill walked steadily along the dimly lit corridor.

A guard came hurrying along. Big Bill averted his face. The guard passed without noticing him. Father Lucas was a familiar figure in the penitentiary.

Big Bill walked into the warden's office. The warden, seated inside, did not even glance up as the black-robed figure passed. Bill reached the gate of the prison. It was now or never. A guard stood on duty there, with his loaded rifle. Big Bill had never seen his face as a matter of fact, the man attended the shorter term part of the penitentiary. If he did not know this man, it was probable that the man would take him for an assistant professor.

"He looked at him, "going out, Father?" he asked. "Your pass, please."

Big Bill was nonplussed only for an instant. Then he put his hand into his gown and pulled out a paper. The guard looked at it. It puzzled him.

He was still barring the gate. At that instant Big Bill heard shouts beyond the gate, the imprisoned guard, the warden and, behind them, the figure of Father Lucas. He leaped at the sentry, grasped him around the neck, and struggled for the key. Next instant he was borne down under a tump of men. He ceased to struggle.

"You feel?" It was the warden speaking. He was waving the paper that Big Bill had taken from the guard's gown. "Hend, if you've got eyes in your head, Bill."

Big Bill read with incredulity. He turned his pleading eyes on Father Lucas.

"Kate has confessed to me," said Father Lucas. "Givemont has been arrested. You may be free. But I've got a better punch than yours, Bill, and if you do get out I'm going to teach it to you."

Ancient and Modern Rings

The main difference between ancient and modern rings is in the use of jewels. Early rings were merely made of the materials, the hoop was heavy and ornamental. Later the stones began to be used, set in the material, but merely as an additional ornament to the gold. Then the precious stone became more and more important, until nowadays the setting is subordinate to the stone.



We have been in the Hampshire business for a number of years, in fact were one of the first to introduce them in Garrard county and since that time have been engaged in perfecting our herd—building it up and improving it until we are confident of our ground, when we say we have one of the best herds of Hampshires in the State.

Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Crescent Hill Stock Farm

Haselden & Alaridge, Props.

Lancaster,

Kentucky.

ACID SOILS FOR CRANBERRY CROP

Extension Workers Discuss Advantages and Drawbacks of Industry in United States.

PREPARATION IS EXPENSIVE

All Trees and Roots Must Be Removed From Marsh and Burned, and the Fields Graded, Ditched, Dyked and Sanded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Cranberry culture is recommended as a profitable industry under suitable conditions and in certain climates by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. At a recent conference of extension workers the possibilities, advantages and drawbacks in cranberry growing were discussed.

The bulk of the present cranberry crop is grown on the acid soils and peat bogs of Massachusetts, parts of New Jersey, and New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and near the mouth of the Columbia river in Washington and Oregon. Some cranberries are also grown in the mountain districts in Virginia and West Virginia.

Preparation Expensive Process.

Preparation of the land for cranberry growing is an expensive process. All trees and roots have to be removed from the marsh and burned, and the fields graded, ditched, dyked and sanded. Before the war, swamp land could thus be cleared and prepared for about \$300 to \$500 per acre. At present prices of labor and materials, this work will cost anywhere from \$800 to \$1,200.

The ground must be suitably located and prepared carefully because it is important to have a good water supply and good drainage facilities. The water is also used for controlling insect enemies. It is necessary to have a reservoir from which the bog can be flooded. In New Jersey some growers say that leaving some weeds in the bog is not objectionable as they supply shade for the plants. In Wisconsin Indians from the reservation pick the berries. In New Jersey thousands of Indians come out to do the picking. In Massachusetts Portuguese do most of the work.

Ward Off Pests and Diseases.

It is essential that the cranberry grower be prepared to ward off insects and diseases, both of which are very destructive. In New Jersey, where conditions are favorable for the development of certain fungous diseases, proper spraying with bordeaux mixture was found to control the disease and is generally practiced.

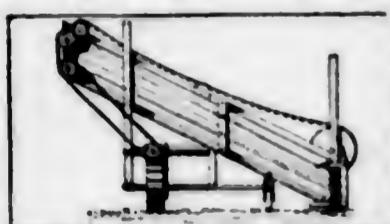
Ordinarily, the price of cranberries per barrel is from \$6 to \$10, although during the past year as much as \$40 per barrel was obtained for small lots. The number of barrels produced per acre ranges anywhere from 15 to 20 to 100 or sometimes 200. A reasonable expectation under good conditions and management, however, would be from 35 to 40 barrels per acre.

ELEVATOR FOR HAY OR GRAIN

Invention of Idaho Man Intended to Take Product From Rack and Deliver to Wagon.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a hay elevator, the invention of J. J. Huston of Huston, Idaho, says:

An object of the invention is to provide a side-delivering hay elevator in which the hay or grain is taken from a side delivery rack device and delivered



A Rear Elevation of the Device.

ered without waste to a wagon. Another object is to provide an elevator in which a pair of endless drapery are used to take and convey the load laterally of direction of travel and dump the same into a delivery wagon or receptacle.

KEEP YOUNG FOWL GROWING

Profits Depend Largely on Correct Supply of Material—Standard Missouri Ration.

Feeding the growing chick correctly is absolutely essential, both to the improvement of the laying flock and to the profitable growth of the cockerels for sale as broilers. The necessity for liberal quantities of animal protein in the ration is urgent, says T. S. Townsley of the Missouri College of Agriculture, because the growing chicks are developing muscle and feathers which require large quantities of animal protein.

The standard Missouri ration for growing chicks includes the same mash as for laying hens; that is, a mixture of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts and 50 pounds of tankage. In addition to this the growing chick should receive cracked corn and whole wheat or kafir, both the grain and the mash being provided in self-feeding hoppers.

Bargain Gates

ARE

WIDE OPEN

-- AT --

BATSON'S CASH STORE

CO-OPERATION—YES WE HAVE ALWAYS ADVOCATED UNITY AND CO-OPERATION OF BUSINESS INTERESTS. WHAT IS GOOD FOR THE FARMER IS GOOD FOR BATSON'S CASH STORE, AND WE ARE SHOUTING AMEN! TO THE SUCCESS OF THE FARMERS BUREAU.

BATSON'S CASH STORE

Lancaster, Kentucky.

Housewives are Saying Nice

Things About our

High-Grade Flour

WHY
NOT
YOU



"Sad" biscuits and "soggy" bread will put any stomach out of business in time.

The best remedy—or preventative—is to use only a pure and high grade flour, such as the wonderful GLEN LILY brand that we are now making.

And you will find all of our foodstuffs on a par with this flour that is causing so much favorable comment.

GARRARD MILLING CO.

LEARN OF MARKET CONDITIONS BEFORE DISPOSING OF TIMBER



Logging One's Own Timber Gives Profitable Employment to Farmer and His Team.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Woodland owners many times are confronted with the problem of when to sell standing timber and when to cut it for use on the farm.

Experience has demonstrated that in some localities it unquestionably pays the farmer better at all times to sell, particularly the more valuable kinds of wood. For example, in the central hardwood region farmers sell their select yellow poplar trees profitably and with the money buy and haul back to the farm for distances of from four to eight miles southern pine sailing for their houses and barns. On the other hand, there are too often instances where one finds choice white oak of the best quality, suitable for veneer or furniture stock sawed up into posts for the farm.

Keep in Touch With Market.

It would be well for the owner to keep in touch with market conditions so he may market his product to the best advantage. With rarely an exception the timber is not dying, decaying or "going back" by fungus or insect attack at the rapid rate alleged by buyers, who, obviously, desire to buy as cheaply as possible. Unless it is overmature it is increasing yearly in volume and value.

Cutting during the early period of growth, says the United States Department of Agriculture, often represents a real sacrifice in financial returns. The approximate age at which trees should be cut in order to obtain the highest returns a year is very different for different species. Thus cottonwood, ash, hickory and yellow poplar become commercially valuable at much earlier ages than white oak and black walnut.

When other farm work is least pressing many farmers find it profitable to turn their attention to estimating, measuring, cutting, marketing and selling their timber. Spare help and time to supervise the work make the winter a favorable season for this. It is easier to haul logs on the snow than over ordinary roads, and the logs are less liable than at any other time of the year to deteriorate quickly through attack of insects or fungi.

Best Method of Selling.

The choice of methods of selling depends largely upon the kind of timber and the owner's knowledge of its value, his past experience and the condition of the market. Timber products are sold either in the standing tree or in a more or less roughly manufactured condition. Except when sold by the lot or lump, sales are based upon a measure by log scale or lumber tally or upon individual count of units of designated size or character.

Timber sold by the lot, boundary or tract is either "lumped off" to include a designated tract or sold on an acreage basis. This method has prevailed over all others, particularly in the rougher and less settled districts. As a rule it is strongly favored by the purchaser because in such a transaction his better knowledge of both timber yields and values gives him an advantage over the average owner. Many examples of the sacrifice by the owner of a large share of the value of the timber can be found in nearly any wooded region, on account of greater competition among purchasers and a better understanding on the part of the owners of timber values. Sales of standing timber by the lot or lump are now being made with better profit than formerly.

In using this method it is very important, in advance of the sale, first to secure a good estimate of the quantity, quality and unit value of each kind of product in the stand, then to get bids from as many buyers as possible, and, thirdly, to have an agreement clearly specifying the restrictions in regard to the manner and amount of cutting so as not to impair the producing power of the forest. The sale may include only trees above a specified minimum diameter, or such trees as have been previously marked by the owner for cutting. When properly safeguarded, this becomes one of the safest and most satisfactory of all methods of selling and should receive full consideration when sales are contemplated.

Place Restrictions.

Selling by lump eliminates the anxiety and misunderstandings attending sales by log scale measurement. If competition is keen, it is likely that nearly or quite the full value of the timber will be realized in the bids. By this method, however, the owner foregoes the opportunity of profitable employment for himself and his team which he would have if he logged the material and sold it after hauling to the mill or shipping point.

Unless restricted by the terms of

GAS-TAR TREATMENT PROTECTS CONCRETE

Bureau of Public Roads Gives Results of Tests.

Fluid By Product of Artificial Gas Plants Proven Satisfactory in Preserving Drain Tile Against Alkali.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

In its search for a means of protecting Portland cement concrete against the action of alkaline waters, the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, announces promising results from treatment with a very fluid crude water-gas such as may be obtained as a by-product from many artificial gas plants. So successful have the tests been that further investigations of the alkali resisting properties of tar-treated concrete and mortar are under way and the protective effect of water-gas on mass concrete structures is being studied.

The treatment consists of simply immersing the concrete in the liquid, which is soaked up even by a dense concrete. Cement drain tile treated in this way and stored from six to eight months in a strong alkali solution have shown no indication of disintegration, and samples tested for tensile strength were as strong as those stored in pure water. On the other hand, untreated samples showed both disintegration and a loss of strength.

In certain parts of the country where alkali salts exist concrete drain tile and concrete structures have been attacked. In many such places concrete is a very desirable material on account of the accessibility of the materials that go into it. The Bureau's investigations aim to devise means of using concrete with assurance.

GOOD POULTRY SUGGESTIONS

Of Great Importance That Feeding Utensils Be Kept Absolutely Clean—Other Hints.

"Watch the feeding utensils" is a suggestion of more importance than most poultry raisers realize. The water basins are of great importance because many contagious diseases may be spread through the drinking water. Wash and scrub all water basins once a week. Each morning when filling the water basins empty all the old water out and rinse the basins before refilling. Place the basins well off the ground so that the birds will not scratch straw and dirt into the water. Locate the feed hopper so that they will be perfectly dry at all times.

Other important suggestions as to good sanitation are:

1. Be sure that the birds have plenty of fresh air.

2. Sunlight is a good germicide.

3. Clean yards are essential to good health.

SELL CROPS THROUGH STOCK

It is Profitable Practice for Farmer Who Has Animals and Sells Animal Feeds.

When to sell animals and which to get rid of is one of the problems to be settled on each farm according to conditions prevailing. In general it is a sound practice for a man who has animals that he has raised and keeps outside for feed, to market the crop by feeding it to animals and selling them.

Those who have followed this policy year in and year out, generally have made money and bettered their land. Saves work, saves freight, saves time. For a profit—one on your crop and another on the manufactured product—fat animals. Just now crop prices are low and so are animal prices, but that makes it better than an even break for the feeder.

THREE are always some motorists who think that the cheaper they buy a tire the better the bargain.

Then there are the regular G & J Tire users who have found that tire economy can only be reckoned up months after the tire is put on.

If you are looking for the genuine value—the kind that makes every dollar work—you're likely to stick to G & J Cords.

THOS. PIERATT



Prices on G & J Passenger Car Tires and Tubs, effective May 8th, are not subject to varia, the varia having been included.

Keeps a Man Busy.
It keeps a man busy these days thinking and scheming how to avoid stepping on the strings that his wife has placed on the floor to be looked at.

Backing Dog Owner Jailed.
When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work for a fixed time for the neighbors whose slumbers may have been disturbed.

In the Study.
When there is no recreation or busness for the abroad then most often have a company of honest old fellows in feathered jackets in the study which may find their excellent diversion at home.—Fuller

SAVE MONEY WHEN YOUNG ENJOY IT IN AFTER LIFE

Young men who would enter the decline of life in comfortable circumstances should begin to save now.

The approved modern method of saving is a savings account in the home bank.

This bank invites young men and young women to join its ranks of savings depositors.

The dollar opens a savings account, and any sum may be deposited thereafter.

**THE NATIONAL BANK
OF LANCASTER.**
S. C. DENNY, Cashier.
Capital \$50,000. Surplus \$50,000.
Honor Roll Bank

Early Epigrams.
It has to be remembered that the early epigrams which now sound so flat, were not insipid when they were perpetrated.

"Gas" Evaporates.
The volume of gasoline that is lost by evaporation in one stage in the handling of crude oil is equal to one-thirtieth of the country's annual gasoline production.

Poor Company.
"The world is not fit," said Uncle Ben, "but in the car is ghostly. Just because I don't feel fit around for now, I never sit down to a respectable dinner."

Daily Thought.
"It's not what men do which exalts them, but what man would do."—Browning

Life as I See It.
Life is not a sprint but an obstacle race. You might as well qualify for on that basis.—Louisville Courier Journal

Choose a Cooking Nation.

The Chinese are a nation of cooks. There is scarcely an individual in their vast community who is not more or less competent to cook himself a respectable dinner.

Speed of First Locomotives.
The mountaineer's passenger locomotive can run at the rate of 112 miles per hour on a heavy rail and straight track, provided there is a train behind it to prevent it from jumping the track.

Garrard National Farm Loan Assn
Federal Farm Loans:
RATE OF INTEREST 5½ PER
CENT.

For information see

**G. B. SWINEBROAD,
Secy-Treas.**

RAT PEST IS MOST SERIOUS

Cause of Considerable Loss to Farmer and Poultryman—Plan to Eradicate Them.

Rats are multiplying in numbers every year in spite of all of our rat-killing campaigns and propaganda. This pest is one of the most serious sources of loss to the farmer and poultryman. Every effort should be made to free the premises of them, and the fact that they seem to hold their own should only be the signal for redoubling our efforts against them.

SHADE NEEDED FOR POULTRY

Old Burlap Bags Stretched on Wire Netting Will Afford Satisfactory Protection.

They all need shade, do geese, poults, everything in the poultry from old hens to old turkeys. Gobblers need some shade. The shade of bushes and shrubs or orchard and grove is the most attractive, but the shade of old burlap bags stretched or poultry netting tucked across a frame is a pleasant shelter from the intense rays of the sun to the feathered flock. Fresh water is another essential. Sun-warmed water is a bane of cholera.

EXPERIMENTAL HIGHWAY WORK AT ARLINGTON WILL BE CONTINUED



Device for Testing and Measuring the Smoothness of Roads.

Courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture

Trades Invented Bungalows.

The word bungalow is an Anglo-Indian version of a Hindu word which primarily means Bengal or of Bengal, and is so applied to a thatched hut.

Unanimous.

"Have the ladies of the jury brought in their verdict yet?" "Yes, in most 'Guilty' or 'Not guilty' sort of course. What else?" "They decided that the women in the case were a perfect frump and a tramp." "The jury box?" —Birmingham Age-Head

A comprehensive program of road building research and investigation during the coming season at the Arlington Experimental Station near Washington, D. C., is announced by the Bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Impact tests on pavements, subgrade studies and other experiments, which last year aroused much interest among engineers, will be continued as well as several other lines of work underway last year and new ones to be started.

Bituminous wearing surfaces are to be investigated to determine the reason for the formation of waves and irregularities and to settle mooted questions concerning the proper mixture and the proper mineral aggregates to be used in bituminous roads. More than 30 sections of different types of bituminous construction will be laid. These will include mixtures of different mechanical grading and with different percentages of bitumen of several degrees of hardness. Sections are being constructed on a circular track about 100 feet in circumference, the roadway being 10 feet wide. On this roadway will be operated a 7-ton army truck equipped with solid tires. The truck will be operated in a varying path so as to cover practically the entire width of the roadway and will travel at a speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour for five or six months, or until some results are obtained leading to the solution of the problems involved.

Resistance to Wear.

There is considerable discussion as to what is the proper criterion to be used in selecting and judging concrete aggregates that will offer the greatest amount of resistance to wear. At the present time judgment is based on wear tests made in the laboratory upon the compressive strength of concrete, also upon the structural strength of concrete beams constructed and broken in the laboratory.

The comparison of the wear of concrete in actual use on road surfaces with the indications obtained in laboratory experiments is not wholly satisfactory.

To throw more light on this subject a wear test is to be made with the conditions approximating those actually found on the road. This test will include about 6% sections of concrete wearing surface, each section being of a different quality of concrete, the qualities being varied by virtue of the different aggregates used, different proportions in the mixture and amount of mixing water. These sections are to be constructed on a circular runway about 650 feet in circumference, the runway being 4 feet wide.

On this runway will be operated a specially constructed car with two track wheels equipped with solid rubber tires and loaded to represent a truck. The car will be guided by small railroad rails to hold it in position the power being applied by means of an electric motor to the rear wheel. This apparatus will be operated around the circular runway at a speed of probably 20 miles an hour. The test will involve the use of truck wheels equipped with different kinds of tires and will include the use of non-skid chains. A steel-tired wheel will probably also be used to get the effect of an accelerated wear test.

The object of this experiment is to determine the relative wear of the

GREAT VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT

Excellent as Chicken Feed and May Be Fed to Hogs and Other Stock to Advantage.

Buckwheat is an excellent chicken feed. Small patches may be sown to buckwheat and poultry allowed to harvest it. It may also be fed to hogs and other live stock to good advantage. The straw is about equal to oat straw. Another important use for buckwheat is for improving the land. It grows readily on poor land and adds a great deal of humus if plowed under.

REMEDY FOR SUCKING PESTS

Nicotine Sulphate Taking Place of Kerosene Emulsion in Destroying Many Insects.

Kerosene emulsion is a remedy for most sucking insects, but nicotine sulphate has largely taken its place in fighting the cotton boll weevil and squash bug. Both are contact poisons and must actually touch the body of the insect in order to destroy it. For that reason it is best applied with a spray of some style so that both sides of the leaves are touched. These solutions are not poisonous when taken into the stomach.



15¢ **Tastes just as good as ever —**



Budweiser
Everywhere

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Crab Orchard Bottling Co.
Distributors
Crab Orchard, Kentucky

Making Matches.

Matches are turned out in huge quantities by machinery. The machines now turn out great planks of wood into match splints at lightning speed. The ends of the splints are then passed through a paraffin bath and receive their heads.

Anger Inflicts Wounds.

"Anger is a weapon that is handled by the blade" and he who uses it is sure to inflict the deepest wounds upon himself. Wrath may strike heavy blows, but it ends into the soul of the one who handles it his instrument.

United States Mints.

There are five United States mints at Carson City, New Orleans, San Francisco, Denver, Philadelphia, the home of the first government mint. Coins from the various mints may be identified by their marks, those of Carson City being initials U. S. while S stands for New Orleans, S for San Francisco and D for Denver. Philadelphia's value alone are numbered.—Christian Science Monitor.

MILLERSBURG COLLEGE

JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR GIRLS and YOUNG WOMEN

Catalogue Furnished
On Request, Write to
C. C. Fisher, D. D.
President, Millersburg, Ky.

Located in the beautiful "Blue Grass Region" of Kentucky with new buildings and modern equipment. Offers many inducements to careful and discriminating parents who wish to place their daughters in boarding school. Courses of study include grades, college preparation, two years college, music, art and expression. Limited number of boarding pupils receives personal attention to each. Gymnasium, swimming pool, outdoor sports, safe, pleasant and inspiring home life.

Language.

Quickest way to make an all round American out of a new arrival is to let him to talk or language. In his field, naturalized alien can perform a poor self service for the country they have adopted—or which has adopted them if you want to split hairs. Government is no more than the last census showed 1,485,308 in our country, ten years older, unable to speak English. The other 88 per cent of our foreign born population speak English often better than the native born.

Too Much.

A very stout man mounted the scales in a downtown drugstore the other day and dropped a penny in the slot. There was some wait, and the chink of the metal and rattling of the inwards of the contraption, and the pointed family came to rest somewhere not far from the 300 mark. There was no unseen witness to the ceremony, and as the fat man wearily contemplated the result, the voice of a wee small boy piped up from behind him: "Say, Master, how many times did it go around?"

Open the Door to

Success

BY OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US

4 PER CENT PAID ON TIME AND SAVINGS

DEPOSITS.

The Garrard Bank & Trust Co
WE SELL TRAVELLERS CHEQUES PAYABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BARGAIN DAYS

at this Store

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

GURREY & GULLEY

A Child's Prayer.
A tiny Brookline miss attended church with her aunt and she did not fail to bow her head in prayer. When the service was over her aunt asked her: "What did you pray for, darling?" "Oh, I was asking that church might soon be over," was the unexpected reply. —Boston Transcript

"Take Him Down a Peg."
To take a person down a peg or two is to cause him to suffer in dignity. The expression comes from the custom of lowering a ship's flag, which is regulated by a line attached to pegs. The higher the ship's colors are raised in saluting the greater the honor.

AIM TO PORTRAY CLUB PRACTICES

Individual Exhibits of Boys and Girls Eliminated at Eastern States Exposition.

TO EXHIBIT MODEL PADDOCK

Teams From Thirteen States Will Give Daily Demonstrations of Methods Used in Work—Medals and Ribbons Awarded.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture

Unlike previous years, there will be no individual or compelling club group exhibits of members of boys' and girls' agricultural and home economics clubs this year at the Eastern States exposition; instead the exhibits will portray practices used by club members directed cooperatively by



Poultry at Eastern States Exposition

The United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges

In the space allotted the clubs will be shown exhibits from the farms of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and Andover, Mass. Miss Farley is a former club member now engaged with club work as a local leader. The exhibit will include dairy cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. The swine will be in a model paddock with a mud house, shade concrete, willow, self-waterer, self-feeder and creep.

Miss Farley Won Prizes.
Miss Farley began her work as a club member in 1913 at the age of ten when she raised some aster exhibit them at the fair but received no prize. Undaunted she tried for two more years when she won the second prize of \$250. After that she enlarged her activities to include hens; after the hens she added pigs in 1918. Since winning the second prize on aster, some of her products have taken prizes each year. In 1919 she continued her work raising hens, pigs and a cow, but she withdrew from competition having had six years of club experience. At present she has, as a result of her club work, 23 head of stock, about 80 laying hens, 500 chickens, three horses, one a saddle horse and three wagons. She has clothed herself for three years and is helping pay for the farm where she now has her stock.

Demonstrate Club Work.

Besides this exhibit, 40 demonstration teams from 13 states will give daily demonstrations of methods used by their club work. The demonstrators are chosen to their respective states on account of their ability in this work. There will be also 10 judging teams from the same 13 states, and exhibits of ten lines of club work will be judged. This will give the teams and other club members present the opportunity to see high standard animals, products and other materials. Experts will give reasons for placing the exhibits judged, which will increase the educational value of this feature. Medals and ribbons will be awarded all teams showing proficiency in judging. If club members wish to exhibit their products they may enter the general contests open to all exhibitors.

A radio outfit installed on the exposition grounds at Camp Vandy will make it possible for club members to receive messages.

MORE LIME TO HELP CLOVER

Crop Is Often Hindered by Lack of Material—Other Causes of Poor Stand.

Clover which doesn't come well is in most cases hindered by lack of lime, according to the State Agricultural college at Ithaca. It cites, also, several other causes among which are winter killing of southern-grown seed, inadequate drainage and too heavy seeding of the nurse crop.

TOOLS REQUIRED IN GARDEN

With Proper Equipment, Work Among Plants Becomes Pleasure Instead of Drudgery.

Most people regard the garden as a place to hoe and pull weeds during spare hours, a sort of necessary evil. This attitude can usually be traced to inadequate equipment. With proper tools and timely attention, care of the garden becomes a pleasure.

A Real Scoundrel

By CLARA DELAFIELD

Copyright, 1922, by Clara Delafield

Mute, with hands stretched forth in helpless appeal, the friend of his boyhood stood before the tall figure who smoking a cigar looked back at him. His boyhood friend. What other words came over him at the thought? He and Bill Jones had played and fought together, raced their dogs, plumped up apple pie in the stream in the creek, loved the same girl. And now Bill Jones was penniless and had millions.

He glanced about his bare halls, met his eyes on a fair young figure standing by the door. He beckoned, and the figure appeared. It was the butler.

He nodded, and the butler, seizing the visitor by the arm, kicked him out of the room.

"Miserable men, can nothing touch your heart?" whispered Remorse.

"None," answered the millionaire.

He went out. It was Christmas day and doves barked softly falling from the skies. Far off was the sound of church bells ringing. He strode on till he came to a small frame building in a poor part of the town. Without knocking, he went in. He saw a withered fire of coal stolen from the railroad tracks set a thin shivering, aged woman with old-blains. She was a widow. She turned her longard face on him.

Finally he presented her with a paper labeled "Mortgage \$2,000."

She shuddered and raised her arms appealingly above her head. Giddily he pointed toward the door, and with averted face she crept out into the snow in her thin slippers.

"Wretch, have you no pity?" whispered the hooded figure at his side.

"None, not a bit," he answered.

Upon a grave in the little old tombstone cemetery a figure reclined motionless in the falling snow. It turned a mournful face on him. It was a dog. It lay upon its master's grave. The grave was not his own, but in the exuberance of his soundness she had buried the faithful beast in the land quarters.

A mournful yelp resounded through the deserted graveyard.

"Still hard? Still patient?" whispered Remorse. See what is prepared for you impudent man at home?

A woman stood before his door, loosing the butler, who held up a fat, impudent face behind. She was a slight, girlish figure with thin gold hair that fell about her golden face. Her figure was girlish too. In her arms she carried a little girl, who stirred piteously as she stumbled. Both were wet through with the falling snow which melted very quickly.

The girlish figure held out her arms in supplication. His wife? Turned from his doors because she had burned the bacon.

"Forgive me! Take me back! I will put more fat in the pan next time!"

The soundless read this in her mute appeal. He raised his foot and spanned her. With a despairing gesture she threw up her arms, caught her body on the bounce and tottered out into the snow.

"Monster! Is your heart adamant? Kiss the scuphird companion of his adventures."

"Of course," answered the millionaire.

He went into his painful hall and sat down before his fire. How pale and it was in the half-lighted room! Extensive books covered the walls, rings of inedible value were tossed carelessly about everywhere. Each piece of furniture was either mangled or satirized.

A figure drew near. It was the butler. Speechless with emotion, Remorse drew forth a piece of paper on which had written his thoughts:

"I have served your grandfather,

your great grandfather and your

great-great grandfather faithfully for

seventy-five years," the soundless read. "Likewise your father and yourself. But unless you forgive that poor, erring woman, I must leave your service on the 17th prox."

With a contemptuous gesture the soundless picked up a piece of coal and flung it at the faithful old servant who fell, stunned, into the fire-place.

"Miserable men, can nothing touch your heart?"

"None," answered the hooded figure at his side.

"No, Mary, my dear," answered the soundless, rising. "Not while we're working on this million-dollar production. Chop off the hundred feet of that last scene, Tompkinson, and we'll have the widow fit over again."

She hurried up.

"Wife! Worry!"

"Pained," he whispered, "will you marry me?"

"I don't know, Charlie," she replied coyly.

"Well, when you find out," he said, rising, "send me word, will you?" I shall be at Mabel Bink's until midnight. If I don't hear from you by then I am going to ask her."

She hurried up.

"Why She Worries.

"Flim's wife is never at peace, when he is out of her sight."

"Is it because she loves him?"

"No; it is because she knows him."

Explaining it.

"We are offering these sets only to cultured people at \$200 per set."

"Well, I hope you won't classify me as uncultivated when I tell you I can't spare \$200."

ANNUAL STATEMENT AND AUDIT REPORT

of the Garrard County Board of Education

For Year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

Outstanding Indebtedness on July 1, 1921.

Banks and Individuals, 1920-1921, borrowed money	\$13,149.35
Teachers of Garrard County, 1920-1921, unpaid salaries	3,008.40
Lancaster Graded School, 1920-1921, unpaid tuition	500.00
Helen Gill, 1920-1921, unpaid salary	529.37
Other indebtedness, 1920-1921, unpaid claims	1,490.46

Total Indebtedness at beginning of year

\$18,877.58

Paid Out During The Year

\$57,251.80

1. Salaries of Teachers	\$3,628.33
2. Salaries and Expenses of Administrative Officers	2,712.90
3. Postage and other Administrative Expenses	680.01
4. New Buildings and Grounds	2,045.55
5. Repairs and Improvements	1,234.24
6. Furniture and Equipment	2,580.04
7. Supplies—Incidentals	2,014.05
8. Fuel and Janitor Service	2,214.05
9. Transportation of Pupils, Buena Vista Consolidated School	1,852.30
10. Tuition	14,466.21
11. Repayment of Borrowed Money	575.28
12. Interest	476.50
13. Insurance	2,116.25
14. Paid to Graded Schools	740.08
15. Unclassified	

Total paid out during year

\$92,518.04

Received During The Year

\$21,362.26

1. State School Fund	\$10,921.39
2. County School Taxation	3,220.20
3. Consolidated and Subdistrict Tax	576.00
4. Graded School Taxation	12,918.23
5. Borrowed Money	1,297.58
6. Other Receipts	

Total received during the year

\$92,500.75

Recapulation

\$43,111

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1921	\$3,496.75
Total received during year	32,016.26
Total of Balance and Receipts	35,512.01
Total paid out during year	32,518.04
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1922	\$0.00

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT CLOSE OF YEAR JUNE 30, 1922

Assets—Values Estimated

School Buildings and Grounds	\$1,110.00
School Furniture & Equipment	1,011.00
Libraries	1.00
Trucks, etc., for Transportation	10.00
Office Equipment	1.00
Other Assets	7,430

Total Assets

\$11,542.00

Questions

1. Are the records complete and well kept? Yes

Do the records list all disbursements as required by law? Yes

Do you find on the books for all accounts? Yes

Do you find canceled vouchers as receipts for all payments? Yes

Are the books and vouchers filed properly and in correct order? Yes

Is the county school office kept in condition of cleanliness and orderliness as the central office of a school should be kept? Yes

Liabilities: Owing

Gossip About People

A Brief Mention of the Comings and Goings by Those We Are Interested In.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Ross were visitors in Lexington Monday.

Mr. E. W. Morrow has been a recent visitor in Lexington.

Misses Martha and Helen Gill have been recent visitors in Lexington.

Mr. Jeff Lester, of Danville, was in Lancaster Monday on business.

Mr. Gayle Hutz is spending several weeks in Cincinnati with relatives.

Miss Nell Noland has returned from a visit to Miss Margaret Hughes in Louisville.

Master Maurice Christopher, of Somerset, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Will Dickerson.

Mrs. Sam Haselden and Mrs. E. B. Burland attended the Harroldberg fair the past week.

Miss Julia Anderson is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jessie Walden, and Mr. Walden, in Danville.

Miss Georgia Johnson, of Stanford, has been spending a few days with Mrs. W. M. Elliott.

Mrs. M. A. Henning and Louise Henting, of Lexington, are guests of Mrs. J. C. Robinson.

Mrs. Pearl Culley and Miss Helen Culley are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Dunn, in Lexington.

Mrs. Dan Durbin, of Cynthiana, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dave Thomas and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Will Palmer and wife were in Lexington the past week to visit his brother, Mr. George Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hudson are spending their vacation with relatives in Flemingsburg and Springfield.

Miss John Haggard, who is attending Summer School at the Richmond Normal, spent the week end at home.

Mrs. W. M. Boggs, who has been visiting Lancaster relatives, has returned to her home in New Orleans.

Mrs. Emma Kaufman had for her dinner guests the past week Mrs. Lee Cox and Miss Christine Cox, of St. Louis.

Mrs. George Moore Arnold has returned from a visit to her brother, Mr. Mack Moore and Mrs. Moore in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Owsley and Mrs. W. M. Hoge, of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Starnes.

Mrs. Kate Weller, Berkely of New Orleans, has arrived Wednesday for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wherrett and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Starnes.

Miss Margaret Hagan, of the first school at Mt. Olivet, Ky., just returned from a vacation in the mountains, the place of her birth, Mrs. J. H. Hagan, and Mr. Hagan.

Mrs. W. B. Duerson, of Wellington, Kansas, returned from her vacation last week, where she was visiting relatives and a new wife, Mrs. Mrs. E. L. Hagan and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnson returned to their home in Mt. Olivet, Ky., last Wednesday after a vacation in New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hammock and was accompanied by Mr. George A. Palmer and Mrs. Miss Zeta Johnson, who make their a home.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Jennings, of Greenfield, Illinois, has joined his wife for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hagan and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martau and baby left for their home, Atlanta, this morning after spending several weeks with her father, Capt. T. A. Elkin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, of Danville, had as their dinner guests Monday evening Mrs. W. H. Moore, Miss Sue Sibley Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Logan and children of W. Fox.

Miss Kathleen and Rosalie Seals, who have been frequent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Seals, returned to their home in Berea last Tuesday.

Misses Emily and W. C. Hines, Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mr. Morris, L. Speake, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Polk and Misses T. and Mrs. T. Polk, all of Lexington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook and W. C. Hines, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lewis, were frequent visitors of Mrs. Mildred Ligon, of Cincinnati, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ligon and W. C. Hines, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Ligon's mother, Mrs. W. M. McElroy, returned home yesterday.

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BRYANTSVILLE

Mr. Robert R. Fox attended the Harrodsburg fair Thursday.

Mr. J. Hogan Ballard was in Stanford Friday on business.

Miss Allie Mae Edwards has been visiting relatives at Nicholasville and Wilmore.

Rev. A. P. Jones, of Wilmore, was the weekend visitor of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Swope.

Rev. G. S. Donnan and family, of Wilmore, were here Saturday, the guests of friends.

Mrs. Ollie Rankin entertained a number of her relatives at a very delightful dinner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elder, of Nicholasville, spent several days recently with Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogan Ballard.

Mrs. E. H. Ballard went to Lexington Sunday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. T. Woolfolk, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Kennedy were entertained at dinner Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. John Tribble, on the Richmond road.

The many friends of Mr. Howard King, who has been so critically ill, are glad to know that he seems to be slowly improving.

Mrs. M. O. Kennedy was the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. H. Hutchinson, in Boyle last week and attended the Harrodsburg fair.

Misses Elizabeth Swope and Anna Lee Swope have been guests of Misses Christine Swope and Margaret Scott, at Lancaster.

Miss Madge Browning, of Wilmore, who is the guest of friends here, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Hubert Brooks.

Misses Lida Broadbush, of Lancaster, returned home Tuesday after a visit with Miss Lettie Broadbush, who accompanied her home for a short stay.

Miss Jane Bowling was the attractive guest of Miss Anna Lee Eubanks at Stanford last week. Miss Eubanks entertained in her honor while there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John Chestnut, of Danville, and their guest, Mrs. Mattie McFerran, of Georgetown, were dinner guests Thursday evening of Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Dawes and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Herring, Mr. R. Q. Ward, of Georgetown, Misses Emily and Mary Young, of Lexington, spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Moreland and Miss Zillah Dawes.

Among those from here who attended the Harrodsburg fair, were Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Halcomb, Mr. Jeff Halcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Broadbush, Misses James H. Leavell, Paul Sutton, Edwin Wylie and Carl Browning.

The catalogues for the "Community Fair" will soon be ready for distribution. It is urgently desired that everyone will try to make the fair a success. It is to be held in September at the Bryantsville High School. A number of premiums will be given in each department for the best exhibition.

Everyone has been rejoicing over the recent rain, not only because it was needed so badly by the crops and gardens, but as a relief from the intense heat of the past week from which almost everyone was suffering. More is badly needed in this vicinity, as water in many places is getting very low and the grass is getting very dry.

Mrs. Calvin Hulett was host Thursday afternoon at her home in the country for the "Silver Tea." Despite the intense heat a number of guests were present and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The home was very attractive with garden flowers for the occasion. Delightful refreshments of ices and cakes were served, while a very neat sum was realized to be used by the Ladies Aid for the benefit of the Methodist church.

The Dixie Poultry Farm

The Dixie Poultry farm is located at Bryantsville, Ky., and is owned by Mr. Russell Brown. The management of the farm is in charge of Mr. Ed F. Kaye, of St. Louis, Mo., who has had twenty-five years experience in the poultry business and considered the best in the country. On the farm they have about five hundred layers, consisting of S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. This year they have raised about two thousand youngsters, a good many of which have been sold but the majority of them will be retained on the farm as breeders. They have for

sale now a large number of two and three year old Leghorn hens that can be bought reasonably. They use trap-nests and pedigree their birds for heavy egg production. Mr. Brown has been exhibiting his White Rocks and has won many premiums at some of the largest shows in the United States, such as Louisville and Cincinnati. This year he is planning to exhibit at State Fair. He has never made it a practice of showing at summer shows but is going to try this one.

The Dixie Poultry Farm every spring hatches lots of chicks which are sold as day old chicks and in addition to this they do custom hatching for the people around that community. The people of Garrard county should make it a point to visit this farm when in this part of the country.

MARKSBURY

The Ladies Working Society met this week with Mrs. R. S. Clark.

Mrs. Burchell and daughters, of Layd, spent last week with Mrs. Roy Moberley.

Misses L. Ian Kelley and Betty Long, of Lancaster, are visiting Mrs. Enmet Long.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Pollard and sons, Mason and Jack, were in Danville last Friday.

Messrs. E. T. Sutton and Eugene Sutton and Mrs. Ed. Sutton were recent shoppers in Danville.

Mr. Tiele Thompson has sufficiently recovered from a two week's illness to begin teaching school.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Huffman left last week for Paxton, Ill., where they will make it their future home.

Mrs. Ernest Gosney has returned from the hospital at Danville, and her health very much improved.

Mr. Pope has been in a famous watering place in Tennessee to recuperate his health returned last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Curtis, of Richmond, were visitors for the day of Mr. and Mrs. Forest Curtis recently.

Messamore Roy Campbell and Courtney Roberts will leave this week to visit Mrs. Roberts' sister, of Indianapolis.

Miss Alice Sutton spent the weekend with her cousin, Miss Emily H. Bourne and attended the picnic at Iron Bridge.

Messamore Lula Pollard and Nellie Naylor, who attended the Chautauqua at Lancaster were very enthusiastic over it.

Mrs. Ed Sutton and sons, E. T. and Eugene, attended the picnic at Iron Bridge last Saturday. It was greatly enjoyed by the party.

Ryle Isom bought 30 shanks, paying 12cts per lb. for them. The purchase was made from Chas. Dean. He also bought 10 geese at \$1.00 per head.

Telaus Pollard lost a valuable horse last week. The horse was kicked by another horse in the same pasture, breaking its leg. The horse was immediately killed by the owner.

Mrs. Mote Pollard, a young matron of our community recently chartered her house guests to a horse-back ride. The party of four couples left home about 7:30 P. M., returning about ten o'clock. As they came down Lexington pike the equestrians were reinforced until there was quite a number in the party. S. S. said, "We enjoyed every minute of our ride."

Mr. Cyrus Dailey, the oldest citizen of this community, passed into the tress beyond last Wednesday morning. His death was due to a fall which he received some days ago from which he never recovered, owing to his extreme age. Mr. Dailey was born in 1842, died July 14, 1922. He is survived by 7 children by his first wife. They are, Misses Jules Bailey, of Indiana, Are. Dailey, of Cincinnati, Tex. and Cyrus Dailey, of Marksbury. Mrs. Jim Speake, Mrs. Allen Schilder, Mrs. Chas. Polk Dextor, all of this county. He was a successful farmer and straightforward in dealing with men. His popularity was attested by the large concourse of friends who came to the graves to pay their last tribute of respect. The funeral services were held at his late residence by Rev. Wm. E. Rex, of Lancaster, after which he was interred in the Fork cemetery by the side of his first wife.

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LAUNDRY -- LAUNDRY

LAUNDRY

NOTHING TOO BIG!

NOTHING TOO SMALL!

NOTHING TOO SOILED!



HAVE YOUR DRY CLEANING DONE

'The Benzol Way'

ODORLESS AND UNEXCELLED METHOD

Special Attention Given Ladies Garments.

Rugs Dusted and Shampooed. Hats Cleaned and Re-blocked

Phone 20

CURREY & GULLEY, Agts

THE DANVILLE LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING CO.

Cork Trees.

The cork oak grows plentifully in Spain, and the peasants make use of the bark to light their houses at night. The bark is placed in a kettle, from which protrudes a spout, and when it is hot enough it gives off a gas which burns with considerable brilliancy.

No Place for Tresmen.

Ice has been accumulating in the interior of greenland since the dawn of history. It is estimated that at the present time the icebergs cover an area of six hundred thousand miles, and are on an average a mile and a half thick.

Ancient Egyptian's Year.

The ancient Egyptian's year, from which ours is derived, had a natural beginning. It always commenced on the day when Sirius and the sun rose together. The temples of Egypt were really observatories, built to face the star that rises at the rose.



How The Master Driver Became Master Tire Builder

IN 1903, driving the "999" racing car, Barney Oldfield started his career of victories that later earned him the title of "Master Driver of The World." To overcome the tire weaknesses that made racing difficult and dangerous, he studied tires—specified materials—supervised construction.

Today, Barney Oldfield is known as the "Master Tire Builder." Starting with the crude tires which carried the "999" one mile in sixty seconds, Oldfield gradually developed his famous Cords—a set of which covered 500 miles at eighty-eight miles an hour without a change.

In three years Oldfield tires have won every important race on American speedways. They are the only

American tires that have ever taken first place in the French Grand Prix. They have won for three consecutive years in the 500-mile Indianapolis Sweepstakes. So far in 1922, Oldfields have lowered four World's Records and seven track records.

The Wichita Test Run gave evidence of Oldfield superiority in touring—when a set of four Cords covered 34,525 miles over rutted, frozen, winter roads—a performance attested by the Mayor of Wichita.

See your dealer and get a set of these rugged tires that Barney Oldfield has developed and perfected through a lifetime of practical tire experience. Their performance will convince you that they are "The Most Trustworthy Tires Built."



NEW LIVE STOCK REPORT SERVICE

Plans Being Made to Give Monthly Changes in Situation on Farms of Country.

ALL DETAILS WILL BE GIVEN

Careful Study Being Made of Possible Methods for Gathering and Distributing Information to Those Interested.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Plans for a nation-wide live stock reporting service showing the monthly changes in the live stock situation on farms are now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture under the \$70,000 congressional appropriation recently made for this work. The service will also include the forecasting and reporting of the important live stock movements.

Make Up of Reports.

At recent conferences of statisticians and crop and live stock estimating ex-



A Man May Feed Independent If He Possesses a Nice Bunch of Cattle.

parts it was felt that the monthly reports of changes in the market should include reports of cattle, identity, losses, marketings, purchases, and animals bred, with periodic classifications of the numbers of animals on farms. The service will be an expansion of experimental work carried on by the division of crop and live stock estimates during the last three or four years. Monthly reports will be obtained from 70,000 to 100,000 farms, and state indexes of changes at least for the corn belt, and eastern and southern states will be developed. The range states on cattle and sheep will be covered by a series of semiannual reports because of the difficulty of getting monthly reports from those states.

Information to Be Given.

The forecasting and reporting of the important live stock movements will be based upon the movement of feeder cattle and hams from the range states to the corn belt feed lots, the movement from the feed lots to market, the movement into the eastern feed lots such as Lancaster, Pa., and the movement out, the forecasting and estimating of the yearly lamb and calf crop of the range states and estimates of the feeder hog movement in the Middle West. A careful study is now being made of possible methods for gathering and reporting this information.

At conferences held to develop a live stock reporting program, representatives of farmers' organizations, cooperative live stock shipping associations, the packing establishments, and other live stock interests were present. Many large live stock producers in the West have also indicated a desire to cooperate.

COUNTY AGENTS AID FARMER

Specialists in Many States Now devote Full Time to Management Extension Work.

Twenty-four northern and western states now have 30 specialists to devote full time to farm management extension work. County agents in 80 counties report that they distributed 51,000 farm account books in 1921, 510 counties report 18,418 books kept, and 411 reported that 8,454 farmers were assisted in summarizing their accounts. County agents in 217 counties report that 2,672 farmers made changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts. More than 800 farm account schools, with an attendance of 20,000, were held in 1921. The United States Department of Agriculture reports.

SKUNKS WORRY BEEKEEPERS

Odorous Little Animals Coax Honey Gatherers Out at Night and Eat Them.

A report from Ohio received by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture says that skunks are giving a great deal of trouble to beekeepers in that region. The skunks visit the hives at night and scratch on the outside till the bees come out. As soon as they appear the skunks eat them. The biological survey recommends that under such conditions the bees be fenced in with chicken wire at least three feet high.

SUDAN GRASS GAINS AS EMERGENCY CROP

Grown With Success as Far North as Alberta.

Rapidly Supplanting Millet in Many States and is Being Used Successfully by Farmers as Summer Stock Pasture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Upon an eight-month package of seed introduced from Africa in 1919 through the efforts of C. V. Piper of the United States Department of Agriculture, the growing of Sudan grass has rapidly increased until in 1920 the value of the crop in the United States was estimated to be \$30,000,000, and its popularity is said to be greater than in its native country. It is particularly well adapted to semi-tropical regions and the warmer parts of the temperate zones, but it has been grown with some success as far as southern Alberta. Since its introduction by the department in this country, it has been tried and used successfully in Australia, South Africa, the Philippines, India, Portugal, Cuba.

In a recent department circular No. 80, Sudan Grass is described



This is the Way Sudan Grass Grows When Sown in Rows.

BUENA VISTA

Mrs. John Ford is visiting at her home.

Miss Margaret Hause, of George Town, is visiting her niece, Mrs. G. H. Lane.

Miss Elizabeth Frasier, of Louisville, is spending the week with her relatives here.

John King, Cynthiana, is in town, was with Louis and John Hamilton several days last week.

Mr. Jim Hause, his daughter, Miss Frances Hause, are in Winchester last Saturday.

Miss Ruth Lane, of Belmont, Northern Kentucky, spent the week out with her mother, Mrs. Lois Lane.

Miss Elizabeth Frasier, of Lexington, was the attractive guest of Misses Lila K. and Bessie Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Alder and Miss Ruth DeMallie, of Lancaster, spent Thursday at the home of George

Mrs. Lois Lane, and Miss Scott. Misses Katherina and Myra Hudson, of Tennessee, arrived last Thursday for a visit with their aunt, Mrs. S. F. Wilson.

Misses Radie and Lila K. Scott spent the week out at Lexington, the guests of their aunt, Mr. John Proctor and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Askens and son, Harry, of Lancaster, arrived Sunday from Kentucky to see Mr. Alice Askens at 1415 Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Green and son, and Miss Mary Marshall of Lexington, were entertained last week at the home of Mrs. R. Williams and Miss Joyce Lane.

Visitors to the home of the W. L. and C. C. Scotts were Mr. John Lewis, Mr. W. C. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williams, Miss Joyce Lane, Mrs. L. S. Naylor, Mrs. C. Mrs. Lee, Mrs. E.

Cheap Roads

Most Expensive

"Plants" published by the Department of Agriculture, H. N. Vining and R. E. Gandy have given extensive information regarding the factors of adapting, growing, and utilization of the plants and some related grasses. Sudan grass is far the most important, and the others are treated only briefly. This new grass has proved a fast adapter to the southern half of the country. It grows in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. It does not grow well at high altitudes nor within 50 miles of the northern boundary of the United States. It has a high water requirement, but it withstands dry soil and recovers quickly when dry.

Sudan grass is a durable surface for use as an emergency low-grade road or rapidly supplanting in many states. It is being used successfully by thousands of farmers as a summer pasture. For this purpose there are few crops that give better returns and serve so well to supplement the permanent pastures and the feed lot.

The bulletin outlines the results of numerous feeding experiments with Sudan grass. In these experiments it was demonstrated that Sudan grass hay compares very favorably with other well-known hays in feeding value, especially as a roughage for work horses and stock cattle.

At present seed production is unpredictable on account of low yields and uncertain prices. Yields of seed are highest in western Texas and in the irrigated regions of New Mexico, Arizona and California. In growing the seed a great deal of care is necessary to prevent the hybridization with the sorghums. When intended for seed it should be at least 80 rods from any field of sorghum.

INSURE GRAIN FROM INSECTS

Thoroughly Clean Out Bins, Removing All Refuge Material—Use Carbon Biaphide.

To insure seed grain free from weevils or other insects, inspect carefully before placing in storage. If you find it infested, use carbon bisulphide according to directions. Thoroughly clean out and disinfest the bins before storing. Refuge material, old smoking screenings, heaps of dust and sweepings left in corners are ideal harbors for destructive insects. Instead of spreading the grain out into store completely, thereby lessening the surface to be attacked. Ventilation is needed to prevent overheating caused by excess moisture in the grain. Screen the windows and leave them open in good weather thereby keeping out bugs and letting in air.

CUTWORMS DO MUCH DAMAGE

Quite Harmful to Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes and Other Young and Tender Plants.

Cutworms working on small plants of tomato, sweet potato and other vegetables that are young and tender will soon destroy considerable. Many of them can be destroyed by placing boards or flat stones near the plants for the insects to hide under during the day. When these boards are turned over the worms are found and destroyed. A better way is to use poison bait.

It is a fact that lazy men do every little complaining. It is too much of an effort.

Stir your steps. You won't get anywhere by setting around in your own shadow.

Some say that Mars is inhabited, others that it is not. Personally, we don't know.

BLUE GRASS GASOLINE

— AND —

MOVOLINE MOTOR OILS.

PRODUCED FROM THE WELLS OF THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS



CARRIES YOU MORE MILES AND WITH BETTER LUBRICATION THAN ANY OTHER GASOLINE AND OILS MADE

ONE TRIAL MAKES A LIFE CUSTOMER

SOLD AT ALL LEADING GARAGES THROUGHOUT KENTUCKY. STRICTLY A HOME INDUSTRY. WHY NOT PATRONIZE IT.

Great Southern Refining Co
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Bankrupt SALE

IN RE B. M. LANE, BANKRUPT.

Pursuant to an order of the Referee in Bankruptcy, I will offer at public sale the store-house, residence and mill and a lot of land consisting of about 2 acres at Judson, Garrard County, Ky., on the premises on

Wednesday, Aug 16th, 1922
BEGINNING AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

The real estate will be sold first. This is one of the best stands for a Country Store in Garrard County, and the property is well improved, having a residence and store-house combined, also a good grist mill, blacksmith shop and a good barn and other out buildings.

AFTER THE REAL ESTATE IS SOLD A STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

EVERYBODY COME AND GET A BARGAIN.

Terms of the sale of the real estate to be sold, one-half cash when the deed is made and possession given, as soon as sale is confirmed by the Court, and a bond for the other one-half due in twelve months, bearing interest at six per cent from date, and a lien retained on the land to secure the payment of same.

Personal property—all articles under \$25.00 to be cash, all articles \$25.00 and over, to be sold on three months time with interest from date.

Note with approved security required.

J. W. Sanders, Trustee

A. T. Scott, Auctioneer.

TO DISTINGUISH COMMON GRASSES

Not Many of Wild Species Are Abundant or Valuable in Any One Locality.

TIMOTHY IS MOST IMPORTANT

It Grows All Over Northern Half of United States and South to Beginning of Cotton Belt—Dense Masses of Seeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although there are probably 6,000 distinct species of grasses in the world, only about 60 of these are important cultivated plants. Not more than 20 wild species are abundant or valuable in any one locality. With an illustrated guide to help, one can easily learn to distinguish many of the grasses, both cultivated and wild. Estimated instruments or detailed knowledge of structures of the grasses are unnecessary. To aid in making these distinctions, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a



A Load of Rhodes Grass, Baled and Ready for Shipment.

new farmer's bulletin, No. 1254, "Important Cultivated Grasses," by C. V. Piper, agriculturist, in which 26 well-known grasses are described and illustrated.

Timothy Most Important.

Timothy is said to be the most important hay grass cultivated in America. It grows all over the northern half of the United States, and about as far south as the beginning of the cotton belt. Kentucky bluegrass, in spite of its name, is not a native of this country, but was undoubtedly brought over from the Old World by early colonists. In mixed grass seeds, and grows well in the new soil. Kentucky bluegrass is well known for the excellent lawns it makes, and for the highly nutritious pasture it furnishes.

Detail of Seed.

The bulletin gives the weight per bushel seeds of various grasses, number of seeds in a pound, and the usual rate of seeding to the acre. Redtop, Bermuda grass, Orchard grass, Carpet grass, Kentucky bluegrass, Napier grass, Rhodes grass, Paspalum grass, several "fescues," and millets, ryegrasses, Sudan grass and others are described fully in the bulletin, and their principal uses indicated. The bulletin may be obtained upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture.

WAREHOUSE LAW IN EFFECT

Department of Agriculture Cooperating With Bankers in States in the Northwest

Efforts to put the United States warehouse act in effect on a large scale in the Northwest are being made by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the banks of that section. Grain warehousemen who were licensed under the act last year have indicated their intention of renewing their licenses this year, and it is expected that a number of other warehousemen will come into the system.

GREEN MANURE HELPS SOILS

Government Has Collected Much Valuable Information in Regard to Practice.

Many of the poorer soils can be improved by plowing under a green manure crop. The government has recently collected the available information in regard to the practice into a farmers' bulletin, No. 1250, on "Green Manuring," which may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every man interested in soil improvement ought to have a copy.

VENTILATION DURING SUMMER

Good Plan to Remove Windows From Houses and Substitute Meshin or Fine Meshed Wire.

In the summer time it is well to remove the windows from the poultry houses and substitute meshed wire frames, or fine meshed wire. The wider mesh wire allows the entrance of sparrows, and with sparrows come mites and often chickenpox. They are members of the mite class, and pests.



How about American Fencing? Have you seen the strong hog-proof fencing we are showing?

Money invested in a good fence adds greater value to your place. It saves the possibility of a damage suit for trampled corn or grain. It gives you the assurance your cattle are where they belong.

Come in today and let us show you the best fence that is on the market. Our prices will please you.

AMERICAN FENCE AGENCY
OUR HARDWARE WEARS

WALKER BROS.

Kinnaird In It

Mr. William Kinnaird, of Lancaster, who is well and favorably known to many friends in the rail last week in Louisville, when the Revenue officials killed Harry Baker, who was formerly a police lieutenant, of Louisville. Mr. Kinnaird has made an exceptionally fine revenue man and has been in some very daring raids since he entered the service. He grew so bold and fearless that he was called into the office of Collector Lucas and given desk work, fearing that some mishap might befall him, but he heard of the above raid and went into it regardless of consequences.—Danville Advocate.

Live Stock Markets

Cincinnati, Aug. 2.—Receipts 3,000; active; strong to 10c higher; heavies \$10.00 @ \$10.50; packers and butchers, \$10.65; medium \$10.65 @ \$5.00.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES

Opposed by Federal Farm Bureau LOCAL SHIPPERS CITED

A new schedule of freight rates on live stock for all territory south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, was issued by the railroads, effective June 1, 1922.

These rates recently would have been in operation on all shipments of live stock from all points in Kentucky, regardless of whether the shipment is wholly within the State or to a point outside the State. Every producer of live stock in Kentucky, will, therefore, be affected by these rates.

In order to bring the effect of this increase down to actual dollars, Mr. E. L. German, Manager of the Traffic Department of the Louisville Stock Yards, has made an analysis of the increase by comparing some actual shipments made to the Cincinnati yards, with the rates that will go into effect June 1st. In this table we give the point from which the car was shipped, the name of the shipper, kind of stock, freight actually paid on this particular carload in 1921, and the freight that would have been charged on this same shipment if the NEW RATES PROPOSED had been in effect. The difference in percentages of increases are due to the difference in weight of the various loads and because of the new regulations on the different classes.

Shipping Point Shippers Description of Car Weight Old New
Lancaster, Ky. Carter B. A. L. C. 1000 lbs. July 12 27.50 11.00 1.75
Lancaster, Ky. V. A. Long C. 1000 lbs. July 13 27.50 11.00 1.75
Lancaster, Ky. V. A. Long C. 1000 lbs. July 14 27.50 11.00 1.75
Paint Lick, Ky. Woods & Fanning C. 1000 lbs. July 15 27.50 11.00 1.75

It must be remembered that these figures are not for ONE railroad line only, but the same rate of increase will apply to ALL RAILROADS. The increase of freight charges on livestock to the Louisville Stock Yards alone will mean an increase of over \$800,000 annually, which will have to be paid by the farmers who ship to Louisville. There is no way of estimating what the total figures will be to Kentucky farmers if we attempt to include shipments from Kentucky farms to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other points.

Acting on petitions sent to them by the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and other organizations, the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C. has suspended the proposed increase in freight rates on livestock that would have been effective June 1st.

The date and place for the hearing had been set for June 13th, at Louisville, Ky. All Farm Bureaus in Kentucky can congratulate themselves on the part they played in getting these rates suspended, as, judging from the records in this office, there were between 500 and 600 telegrams sent to Washington.

All Farm Bureau members can rest assured that they will be represented by the best talent available when the case comes up for a hearing.

When the railroads attempted to increase freight rates on live stock they stirred up a hornets nest. The inter-state Commerce Commission suspended the proposed rates and set the hearing for June 19th, at Louisville. The railroads however, have asked for more time in which to prepare their case, and so the hearing has been changed to September 12th, at Louisville.

650 NEW MEMBERS ADDED TO BURLEY POOL PAST WEEK

Adair County Furnishes 161
And Madison 41, the Latter Now 85 Per Cent

Signed

Contracts to the number of 650 were reported to the office of the Field Service Division of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative. As soon as having been signed the past week, according to a statement given out Saturday at the offices of the association. Of this number E. M. Mansfield, of Carrollton, left with 161 signed in Adair county. Workers in Harrison county signed up 61 new members. Large furnished 58, Meade 26, Barren and the Indiana territory across the river 16, Taylor 25 and Fleming county 8.

Madison county went to an eight-five per cent sign-up Saturday when Albert T. Hay, of Maysville, who has been working in that county, turned in 44 contracts. Members of the Association in Madison have been greatly pleased with the increase in the membership made by Mr. Da through personal presentation of the cooperative marketing proposition to the growers of that county.

Frank C. Greene, Louisville lawyer and former representative in the General Assembly from Carroll and Madison counties, spoke to a big crowd in Taylor county Saturday. New contracts were signed after the meeting but the Taylor county workers did not give the number.

Officials of the Association are gratified with the gains of more than 400 members a week, as that of these results can be attributed to the efforts of the workers. The 13th district is the one with the largest increase in the number of new members. There are seven new members in the 13th, but the 14th, with Carroll, Harrison, Adams and Madison counties, are also showing a great increase. The 15th district, which includes the Indiana territory, has not yet been organized. The 16th district, which includes the Indiana territory, has not yet been organized. The 17th district, which includes the Indiana territory, has not yet been organized. The 18th district, which includes the Indiana territory, has not yet been organized. The 19th district, which includes the Indiana territory, has not yet been organized. The 20th district, which includes the Indiana territory, has not yet been organized. The 21st district, which includes the Indiana territory, has not yet been organized. 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